

At Least 10 Die in Philippines; Turnout Low for Referendums

MANILA — The turnout was low Friday for a national referendum boycotted by opponents to President Ferdinand R. Marcos's government. At least 10 persons were killed in scattered violence at polling places.

Partial results broadcast by government television and other media showed most of those who did vote favored the four constitutional amendments on the ballot, including the restoration of a vice presidency, which was abolished by Mr. Marcos in 1972.

Election officials contended that 80 percent of 30 million registered voters cast ballots, but none of the voting centers checked at random by The Associated Press in Manila and in some provinces had turnouts of more than 50 percent.

Private radio stations reported turnouts averaging 30 percent to 40 percent in many places.

Vicente Santiago, chairman of the Commission on Elections, said the returns would take several days to compile, because ballots would have to be collected from many remote areas.

As more than 80,000 polling places opened, about 500 opponents of Mr. Marcos joined a 75-mile (120-kilometer) "peace run" from Tarlac to Manila. Tarlac is the home province of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was assassinated Aug. 21 at the Manila airport.

A slightly larger number staged a

"sit-down" demonstration at a plaza in the central city of Bacolod. Voting was generally peaceful, but widespread stealing of ballot boxes by armed men, described as Communist guerrillas, was reported on the southern island of Mindanao, where most of the killings occurred.

In the island's largest city, Davao, 610 miles southeast of Manila, police said two men were killed in a shooting when intruders tried to steal a ballot box at a school. Police also said two Communist guerrillas were killed in a clash with soldiers in an outlying province.

At another Davao school, a hand grenade exploded as votes were being counted Friday night. Police said four persons were wounded, two of them seriously. Police said the explosion was preceded by a burst of automatic rifle fire.

The other killings were reported in Cotabato and Misamis Oriental provinces, on Mindanao, and in Albay province on the southern tip of Luzon.

Besides restoring the vice presidency, the proposed constitutional amendments provide for smaller legislative districts, urban land reform and new housing projects.

Opponents said the referendum was a ploy to ally public dissatisfaction with Mr. Marcos's rule without making any real concessions. They demanded that Mr. Marcos resign or radically trim his own powers.

Former President Diosdado Macapagal described the referendum as an effort to "placate the people

and to give the regime an aura of credibility among international creditors."

Investors are disturbed by demonstrations triggered by the assassination of Mr. Aquino. The government wants to reschedule the foreign debt of \$25 billion and also is seeking new loans to pay for badly needed imports.

It was difficult to determine to what extent the boycott was responsible for the low turnout, which compared with the 70-percent to 90-percent turnouts in previous referendums.

Teachers who manned polling booths attributed the low turnout to apathy. Solicitor General Estelito P. Mendoza said there was less voter interest because the referendum involved amendments and not candidates for office.

The partial results broadcast on Friday showed up to 85-percent approval for the amendments on the vice presidency and smaller legislative districts; the other two amendments received 66-percent approval.

José Diokno, an opposition leader, said reports he received indicated a national turnout of 30 percent to 40 percent.

He said it would make a planned boycott of the May 14 parliamentary elections easier, because "now we know the people no longer are interested in what the government is saying."

The referendum was the eighth since Mr. Marcos revamped the constitution under martial law in 1973.



Students in a dormitory at Warsaw University watching "The Day After" on television.

Polish Television Shows 'The Day After'

WARSAW — Poland became the first Soviet-bloc country to televise the American nuclear-war film, "The Day After," nationwide, and the government made only one alteration, garbling a reference to a revolt by East German troops.

Polish viewers interviewed after the prime-time broadcast Thursday evening commended the film's aim of presenting the issues of nuclear conflict, but some claimed it minimized the

destruction likely to result from a nuclear explosion.

Polish television purchased the film from ABC for just over \$6,000 for one broadcast, sources said. The contract gave ABC the right to verify that the Polish translation adhered to the original in English. The only exception was that the Polish narrator slurred a television newscast, which, in the English version, depicted "widespread rebellion among several divisions of the East German Army."

Polish critics said the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 caused greater destruction and suffering than that depicted in the movie.

Although the broadcast marked the first time "The Day After" reached a wide East European audience, it has been shown to selected audiences in the Soviet bloc by U.S. diplomats and Communist government agencies, which acquired it either from ABC or taped it from American television.

Russia and Bulgaria: Two Peoples, One Organism

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

SOFIA — Czar Alexander II sits securely astride his horse in the center of this Bulgarian capital, a monument to the Russian whose soldiers freed Bulgarians in the 19th century from 500 years of Ottoman rule.

A few blocks away, there is a statue of a lumpy, helmeted figure in a greatcoat carrying a machine gun, a monument to the Soviet soldiers of World War II.

Throughout Eastern Europe, the Russians are known in official pronouncements as the "liberators." But here, the word "liberators" refers to the czar's soldiers of the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878.

Czar Alexander's statue is a prominent reminder that Bulgaria, unlike other members of the Soviet bloc, is a country that is genuinely pro-Russian.

Sometimes referred to as the 16th Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria is the closest of all the satellites to Moscow in its political, economic and foreign policies. Indeed, diplomats say, the Soviet ambassador functions almost as a provincial governor.

"We are as one organism, breathing with the same lungs," Bulgaria's long-time Communist ruler, Todor Zhivkov, once said of his country's relations with the Soviet Union.

In addition to its historic and cultural ties to Russia — the two peoples share the Cyrillic alphabet and the rites of the Orthodox Church — Bulgaria is also one of the few countries where the prewar Communist Party played a relatively important role.

A few blocks from the czar's statue is the mausoleum of Bulgaria's first Communist ruler, Georgi Dimitroff, who is said to have been embalmied by the same wax artisan who did Lenin.

On Sunday afternoons, many people, some bringing their children, file by the spotlighted, glass-topped coffin, guarded by soldiers in the 19th-century cavalry uniforms of red tunics with gold braid and caps topped by an eagle feather worn by the czar's personal guard. The soldiers snap their fingers impatiently if anyone lingers too long.

Dimitroff is somewhat of a local hero. He was accused by the Nazis of having plotted with other Communist leaders to set the Reichstag on fire, an event used by Hitler in rising to power. He successfully defended himself in what was to be a propaganda trial in 1933. He had been in exile since a failed uprising in Bulgaria in the 1920s and returned from Moscow after World War II to lead a violent takeover. He died in 1949.

With the end of World War II, after years of misrule and misfortune, Bulgaria was one of the most backward and neglected countries in Europe. The strides made since then are one factor in helping to account for the relative acceptance of Communist rule here.

"We started from scratch," said an official of the state press agency. Situated at the Balkan Peninsula connecting Europe with Asia Minor, Bulgaria has been a battleground from the earliest times. Those who have fought on Bulgarian soil have included Greeks, Romans, Visigoths, Byzantines and Turks, and Attila the Hun and Genghis Khan staged raids.

One of the national heroes, Khan Krum, who would drink from goblets made from the skulls of his enemies, united the Thracian, Slav and Bulgar tribes to establish a powerful kingdom at the beginning of the ninth century, but then came invaders. Perhaps the worst period was the five centuries of Ottoman subjugation. During the harsh rule, there were such restrictions as a ban on any building taller than a man on horseback.

A patriotic uprising, in which the rebels used cannons carved from cherrywood in the mountains, was crushed in 1875, and there were fierce reprisals by the Turks and massacres of Christians. Accounts of the killings stirred horror in Europe and helped prompt the czar to war.

Lacking their own dynasty, the newly freed Bulgarians, in effect, let in some German princelings to rule them, but the rulers aligned themselves with the losing sides in both world wars.

Today, a relatively small country of nine million people, Bulgaria has one of the better economies in the Eastern bloc. Its debt to the West stands at \$2 billion, regarded by experts as relatively manageable.

With fertile farmlands, consolidated into vast agricultural collectives, Bulgaria is an exporter of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables. It is one of the major growers of tobacco. Lamps are raised for the Middle East market and the Valley in the Roses produces most of the rose attar for the world's perfumes.

With Soviet backing, the country has also industrialized, specializing in electronics within Comecon, the Eastern bloc's economic grouping. Bulgaria has also sold entire construction projects, complete with labor, mostly in the Middle East and Africa.

"What you have here is a Third World country that made good," a Western economic specialist said. But, the same Western specialist said, Bulgaria could be "the next Communist country to take its turn on the chopping block."

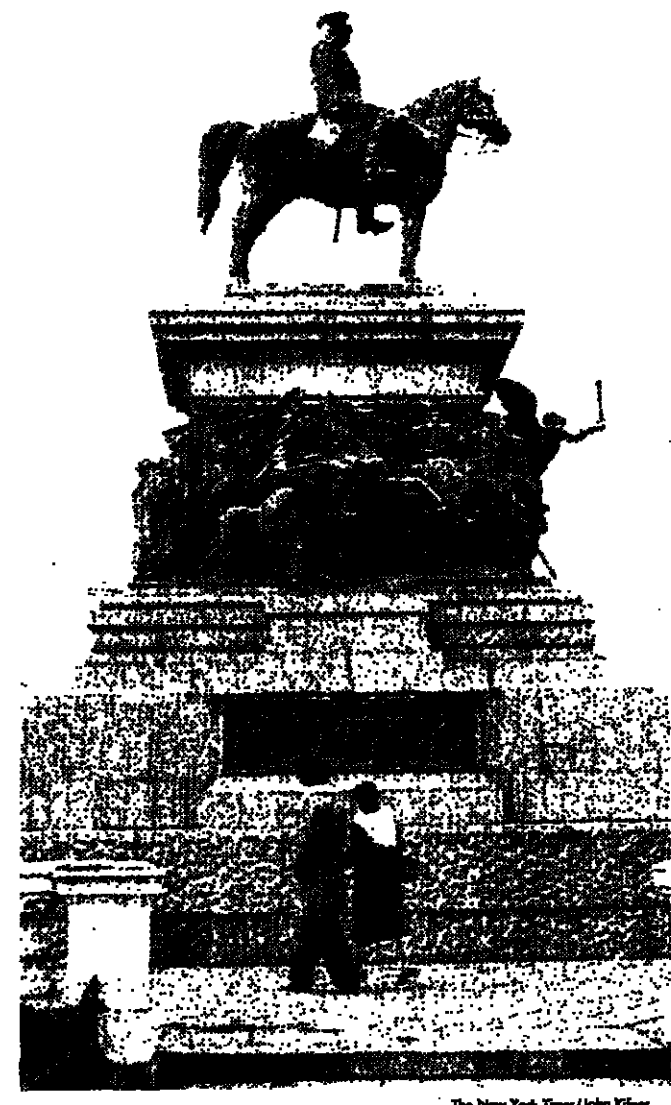
One of the potential problems, he said, is that many of the nation's projects are in the Middle East, particularly in Iran and Iraq, both hard pressed by their long war. He also cited new pressure from the Soviet Union for payment in hard currency, rather than bartered vegetables, for oil and other vital goods.

Other problems, endemic throughout much of the Eastern bloc, include the shoddy quality of most goods that are produced.

Fear of the potential economic problems, Western diplomats here say, was behind the shake-up of the party and government leadership at the beginning of the year. A diplomat said the shuffle appeared designed to put "economists with good reputations in front-line positions."

The main benefactor of the shake-up appeared to be Chudimir Alexandrov, who had headed the party structure in Sofia. He was named first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and was also appointed to the party's Politburo. At 47, Mr. Alexandrov is relatively young by the standards of Communist leadership.

The shuffle also included the consolidation of various agencies into three new "super ministries" and the naming of prominent experts to head them.



A Bulgarian couple walking past a statue of Czar Alexander II in Sofia. The statue, one of the few remaining monuments to the Romanovs in the Soviet bloc, is a symbol of Bulgaria's long and close relationship with Russia.

Portuguese Parliament Eases Abortion Law

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Portugal's parliament approved Friday a Socialist bill liberalizing abortion laws. The vote after an all-night debate was 132-102 with one abstention.

The marathon debate provoked the first major split in the eight-month-old coalition of Portugal's two major parties, the Socialists and the Social Democrats of Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto.

Before the debate, Mr. Mota Pinto warned that approval of the Socialist measure could "most seriously perturb" the governing coalition.

But Mr. Soares, who was absent because of a Socialist International meeting in Geneva, said the abortion debate was a side issue that should not distract the coalition from its more urgent task of saving the national economy.

"No, that will not happen," Mr. Soares said of the withdrawal threat. "There is some restlessness, certainly, but nothing like that will happen."

The Socialist measure does not legalize abortion but waives prosecution in cases of fetal deformity, pregnancy after rape and when the mother's life is in danger because of the pregnancy.

rejected for the second time in 18 months, voted for the milder Socialist version. The Social Democrats voted against both bills.

A woman in the public gallery who made a noisy protest when the vote was announced was removed by police.

Government sources estimated that women have more than 100,000 abortions a year in Portugal. The country has Western Europe's highest infant mortality rate and lowest standard of living.

Feminist groups said the figure on abortions was closer to 200,000, and they estimated that about 2,000 women died yearly during the illegal operations.

Current law provides a penalty of up to three years imprisonment for an abortion, but the law is seldom applied and underground abortionists abound, according to experts on family planning.

The vote to liberalize the law left only Ireland and Belgium as West European countries forbidding all forms of abortion.

(Reuters, UPI)

Zia Outlaws Whipping Of Women in Pakistan

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Whipping women has been prohibited in Pakistan by a martial law regulation by General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, president and chief martial law administrator, according to Associated Press of Pakistan.

U.S. Releases File on Vatican Help for Nazis

WASHINGTON — The State Department on Friday made public a formerly top secret report alleging that Vatican officials helped Nazis escape from Europe after World War II.

The report, which was dated in 1947, said the Vatican's motives apparently were "the propagation of the faith" and that church officials asked few questions of those they helped.

"It is the Vatican's desire to assist any person, regardless of nationality or political beliefs, as long as that person can prove himself to be a Catholic," it said.

Officials said they did not know what, if any, follow-up action was taken as a result of the report, which said the Vatican was "the largest single organization involved in the illegal movement of emigrants" after World War II, assisting a wide variety of persons, including German Nazis.

Santiago Demonstration

About 50 demonstrators protested Thursday in front of the home of Walter Rauff, a former SS colonel wanted for wartime killings of Jews. Reuters reported from Santiago. They demanded his extradition or expulsion from Chile. The demonstration was led by Beate Klarsfeld, who with her husband, Serge, has specialized in tracking down former Nazis.



A policeman in Santiago confiscated a can of paint from Beate Klarsfeld, who is seeking the extradition of Walter Rauff, after she sprayed "SS Rauff" on the pavement outside his apparently vacant house on Thursday.

Jakarta Group Studies Paper on Press Controls

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Information ministers at the first Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference studied Friday a draft document declaring the right of governments to control the flow of news.

A preliminary copy of the declaration said, "Every developing country has the right to exercise full sovereignty over information, both that concerns its day-to-day realities and that diffuses to its people."

The declaration, obtained by The Associated Press, is to be issued Monday at the end of the five-day conference.

The draft went on: "Every nation has the right and obligation to determine its own cultural identity."

Reagan, Abe Discuss Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

who escorted the foreign minister to the microphones outside, said he was "optimistic that progress can be achieved." Mr. Bush has been charged with coordinating attempts to resolve outstanding Japanese-American problems.

Earlier, Mr. Abe conferred with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. He also was scheduled to talk with key officials in the Defense, Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture departments.

"The prime minister is directing [our] people to negotiate," said a Japanese diplomatic official, who commented on condition he not be identified. He said Mr. Nakasone would like to see as many issues as possible headed for resolution "before the election approaches and becomes very hot." He was referring to the U.S. election in November.

This official said Mr. Abe will "try to pave the way" and to emphasize that "the Japanese government will make a very hard effort" so that "hopefully, by March or April, various decisions would be taken care of."

The Nakasone government acted before Mr. Abe left Tokyo to remove one potential irritant by recommending that the Diet, or parliament, approve a 6.5-percent increase in defense spending despite severe budget pressure for a smaller figure.

One key trade issue also is apparently on the verge of resolution.

A State Department official, who also spoke on condition he remain unidentified, disclosed that Mr. Abe and the U.S. trade representative, William Brock, are expected to sign on Monday an improved three-year agreement expected to give U.S. telecommunications companies a greater chance of making sales to Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Co. Japan's government-owned communications monopoly.

WORLD BRIEFS

Aide Says Beirut Stands By Israel Pact

BEIRUT (AP) — A senior official of President Amin Gemayel said Friday that Lebanon will not abrogate its U.S.-mediated truce pact with Israel without prior Syrian commitment to pull out from Lebanon.

The official, who asked not to be identified, also said that the government was uncertain whether its concession to reinstate Israeli Druze officers in the army would remove the last objection holding security plan to disengage Lebanon's civil war antagonists.

"We were told by all, the Americans and the Saudis, that this is the issue and that once it's resolved, everything will start rolling," the official said. He said there had been no official response from Druze leaders to the mission Monday by clambering over rocks and were allowed to settle in the night. The West Berlin daily BZ said the 12 were given safe passage to West Berlin Tuesday after negotiations.

U.S. Embassy Said to Bar E. Germans

BERLIN (Reuters) — The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin rejected the number of East Germans seeking asylum Monday and Tuesday, according to reform sources said Friday.

They said the individuals had been inspired by a group of six persons who were allowed by East German authorities to leave for West Berlin Sunday night after a weekend sit-in at the embassy. An embassy spokesman would only say there had been a number of inquiries about the possibility of refuge in the embassy.

The West German mission in East Berlin refused comment on a report that the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin had refused to accept a group of 12 persons, including two children, made their separate way to the mission Monday by clambering over rocks and were allowed to settle in the night. The West Berlin daily BZ said the 12 were given safe passage to West Berlin Tuesday after negotiations.

Belgium to Get Cruise Experts in May

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — U.S. military technicians will begin arriving in Belgium in May to start preparations for the deployment of cruise missiles, barring an unexpected breakthrough in the suspended arms control talks, according to Defense Minister Freddy Vervens.

The disclosure, in a written answer to a parliamentary question published Friday, also named the Florennes Air Base in southwest Belgium as the only deployment site. Mr. Vervens said the number of U.S. technicians would increase gradually to about 400 by the end of the year. The missiles themselves will not arrive until 1985.

The Belgian government has not yet formally agreed to deploy the cruise missiles it is due to take under NATO plans, but it is expected to do so soon. The first Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were stationed in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

Dismissals Halt Times of London

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — A management spokesman for The Times of London said Friday the paper would not be published Saturday, for the second consecutive day, because of a deadlock between management and a print union over the firing of 750 clerical workers.

On Thursday, the paper fired 750 clerical workers, who have been on strike for two weeks. That caused 130 pressroom employees belonging to the same union, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, to walk out in sympathy, and The Times did not appear Friday.

The dispute centers on a management decision to appoint a new librarian to integrate the libraries of The Times and The Sunday Times, which the union says is against agreed procedures for reorganizing The Times and Sunday Times were bought three years ago by Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch.

FBI Had a Role in Oslo Spy Inquiry

OSLO (UPI) — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation helped Norwegian security police collect evidence against a Norwegian diplomat who admitted spying for the Soviet KGB, Norway's attorney general said in a statement Friday.

Norwegian authorities asked the FBI to help investigate the activities of Arne Treholt when he began serving as adviser to Norway's mission to the United Nations in 1980, according to the attorney general, Magn Flornes. The Flornes statement said representatives from the Norwegian security police went to New York several times to work with FBI officials. Norwegian officials have said that Mr. Treholt, 41, the Foreign Ministry's information chief and a former deputy minister, admitted spying for the Soviet intelligence agency after his arrest a week ago.

Gibraltar Centrists Retain a Majority

GIBRALTAR (UPI) — Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's chief minister, retained control of the House of Assembly Friday in a general election dominated by fears over the economic future of the British colony.

His centrist group, the Gibraltar Labor Party-Association for Advancement of Civil Rights, retained its 8 seats in the 15-seat assembly, giving it a majority of one over the rival Gibraltar Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialists, who are led by Joe Bossano, captured the remaining seven seats, a big gain from the one seat they held in the previous assembly, according to official results. The old opposition group, the Democratic Party, which held six seats in the last assembly, failed to win any seats, and three independent candidates conceded defeat. The main issue was a British plan to close the navy dockyard, Gibraltar's biggest employer, by the end of the year because of British military cuts.

Wörner Won't Resign, an Aide Says

BONN (Reuters) — The West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, is not prepared to resign over the dismissal of General Gerd Gensler, a spokesman for the minister said Friday.

At a press conference, the spokesman, Colonel Jürgen Reichardt, denied newspaper reports that Mr. Wörner had offered his resignation to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. However, diplomatic sources and political commentators said the tide had turned against the minister and that his fate was likely to be quickly settled once Mr. Kohl returned Sunday from a visit to Israel.

General Gensler, 58, one of NATO's two deputy supreme commanders, was dismissed by Mr. Wörner as a security risk after the West German military counterintelligence service produced witnesses who said they had seen him in a homosexual bar.

For the Record

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States will fly Tuesday to El Salvador at the start of a Latin American and Caribbean tour, the State Department announced Friday. Mr. Shultz had planned to make his first official visit to El Salvador last October, but the trip was postponed because of the situation in Lebanon. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday, after conferring briefly with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy in Rome, that Britain wanted better relations with Argentina following their war over the Falkland Islands, but she ruled out any Italian mediation in the matter. (Reuters)

A British High Court judge Friday dismissed contempt of court charges against a British print union whose illegal picketing led to a nationwide newspaper strike in November. He granted the National Graphical Association's request for £11 million (\$15.4 million) in assets seized Nov. 25, 1983, but refused to order fines of £675,000 (AP).

Ernest Whittaker, governor of the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland's biggest prison, in Belfast, has resigned following an inquiry that found him chiefly to blame for a mass breakout by IRA prisoners in September in which one guard was killed and five injured. Thirty-eight prisoners escaped; at least 19 are still free. (Reuters)

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Searching for Clues
At the White House

As President Ronald Reagan's Sunday night announcement of his intentions toward a second term draws near, without any formal word from him on whether he will run again, political observers are carefully sifting all White House words and deeds for clues.

Among the clues being cited are indications that Mr. Reagan will run for re-election in his scheduling of a White House party for 200 Republicans a few hours before the announcement. Another is the White House's plan to issue the text of his five-minute speech to the news media on a "hold for release" basis nearly four hours before the president delivers it live. The early release is seen as a signal that the speech will contain no surprises.

Apparently raising the suspense, the White House remained tight-lipped even after a midweek tumble in stock prices triggered by rumors that he would not run for a second term.

"We're not dealing in rumors," said Peter H. Rousell, a deputy White House press secretary. "Time in on Jan. 29."

A Television Version
Of Citizen's Arrest

In an effort to catch criminals, communities around the country are re-enacting solved crimes, showing the dramatizations on television and offering viewers rewards for information. The creators of "Crime Stoppers," which is similar to programs in Europe, say about 39,000 felonies have been solved, \$148 million in stolen property and drugs have been recovered and 10,000 persons have been indicted since it first began in 1976.

In Houston, for example, news station KTRK-TV and the police department cooperate to videotape a re-enactment of the "crime of the week" and broadcast it several times a week. Newspaper and radio versions are made as well. Cash rewards, paid from private donations by businesses and individuals, are offered for information leading to arrests and indictments. Since it began three years ago the Houston program has paid \$423,700 in rewards, and citizen tips are credited with clearing up 2,581 serious crimes, including 56 murders.

New York City began a program in October, and it says information from viewers has helped solve 65 violent crimes, including 16 bank robberies committed by the same person.

Heroes for the '80s:
Modest and Grateful

Five Americans expressed surprise and gratitude Thursday at being cited by President Reagan as "heroes for the '80s." But each tried to sidestep his accomplishments, some deflecting the honor by saying that they were only doing their jobs.

In interviews, the five all said they were delighted at being mentioned Wednesday night in the president's State of the Union address. All said they were supporters of the president, but several were moderately critical of some administration policies.

The five were: Sergeant Stephen G. Trujillo, an army medic cited for bravery in the invasion of Grenada; Dr. Charles Carson, whose legs are paralyzed, the founder of the Spinal Cord Society to help paralysis victims; the Rev. Bruce Ritter, a Roman Catholic priest who founded Covenant House, an organization to aid young people in trouble in New York, Houston and Toronto; Carlos Perez, a Cuban refugee who turned \$2 and a dream into a successful importing business, Bananas Services Inc. in Coral Gables, Florida; and Barbara Proctor, who rose from a ghetto to build a multimillion-dollar advertising agency in Chicago.

Notes on People

Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of New York, who has spent 16 of the past 20 years in the House, plans to retire at the end of this session. Mr. Ottinger, 55, a liberal, says he has



Richard L. Ottinger

grown weary of the grind on Capitol Hill and disenchanted with his party's leadership and initiatives. In an interview with The New York Times, he said he had made his decision because of "the frustration of achieving things I want for this country through this institution and the fact I think it is likely to remain more or less the same."

The head of the Government Printing Office has resigned with harsh criticism directed at the White House, saying that the way in which it selects senior political appointees is "degrading, absurd, wasteful and counterproductive." Sanford L. Sawyer Jr. said the White House had promised him a new job as head of the General Services Administration to replace Gerald P. Carmon. But Mr. Carmon, who will become the UN delegate in Geneva next month, promoted his own candidates for the job. Mr. Sawyer said, "Describing himself as 'deeply frustrated,' Mr. Sawyer said he



Justin Dart

Justin Dart,
Confidant of
Reagan, Dies

LOS ANGELES — Justin Dart, 76, a Republican congressman who made his fortune in the drugstore business, died Thursday of a heart ailment.

Mr. Dart was one of the Republican Party's most aggressive fund-raisers. He was among a handful of wealthy Southern California businessmen who, two decades ago, persuaded Ronald Reagan to enter politics and then run for governor of California in 1966. The group became known as Mr. Reagan's California Kitchen Cabinet.

In a statement Thursday, Mr. Reagan said: "Justin Dart was an outstanding American and a close and dear personal friend. Nancy and I are deeply saddened and extend our most sincere sympathy."

Mr. Dart parlayed an early career as general manager of the Walgreen drugstores into Dart Industries. His first marriage was to Charles Walgreen's daughter. In 1980, Mr. Dart merged Dart Industries with the much larger Kraft Inc. to form the nation's 27th largest industrial company.

Mr. Dart was born in Evanston, Illinois, the son of a successful shirt salesman. He was educated at Northwestern University.

In his lifetime, he bought, sold and merged more than 50 companies, ending up with Dart-Kraft Inc. His personal worth was estimated at \$20 million to \$200 million.

Harold Gary, 77, Stage, TV Actor
NEW YORK (AP) — Harold Gary, 77, whose acting career spanned 50 years and who won critical acclaim in Arthur Miller's

"The Price" on Broadway, died of a stroke Saturday.

Mr. Gary appeared in more than 40 Broadway plays and 300 television productions. His TV appearances included the lead in the series "Captured." On Broadway, he appeared in "Arsenic and Old Lace," "Billion Dollar Baby," "Ilya Darling" and, opposite Mae West, in "Diamond Lil."

Other deaths: Gary Gabelich, 43, who held the world land speed record from 1970 until last year, in Los Angeles of injuries suffered when his motorcycle hit a truck Thursday at high speed, the police said. In 1970, he reached 622.407 mph (990 kph) in his rocket car on the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah.

Moslem Belsoso, a Palestinian poet and an adviser to Yasser Arafat, in a London hotel room, the police said Wednesday. A spokesman said there were "no suspicious circumstances." He was not investigating. He was believed to be in his mid-50s.

Rosser Reeves, 73, who was the head of the Ted Bates & Co. advertising agency, of a heart attack Tuesday at his home in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Mobsters Clash in the Sun as Canadians Divide Up Florida Turf

By Selwyn Raab

New York Times Service

HOLLYWOOD, Florida — Hundreds of Canadians active in organized crime have entrenched themselves in narcotics trafficking and other rackets in southern Florida, according to law enforcement officials.

Federal and state investigators said that in the last four years ranking members of two crime groups from Montreal, the Vincent Cotroni and the Dubois Brothers gangs, have moved extensively into Florida.

These groups now appear to be eager to battle their criminal counterparts in the United States for a segment of the local underworld profits, the investigators said.

"The Canadians are starting to get a little greedy," said Duane J. Lane, a special agent in the U.S. Customs Service who is attached to a Federal Organized Crime Strike Force in Miami. "They are making a lot of money, and the U.S. mobs want some of this."

Investigators said the Canadians had developed a multimillion-dollar drug network in which they sell about one million methamphetamine tablets a week in Florida and smuggle cocaine to Canada and parts of the northeastern United States.

Disputes between the Canadian and U.S. crime groups in the last two years have resulted in at least seven killings in Florida and Canada.

The emergence of the Canadians as a significant underworld force here also brought a "pizza war" in southern Florida in which 11 fast-food pizza restaurants were firebombed in two years.

Mr. Lane and other investigators who track the Canadian racketeers said they believed the Canadians had arranged the bombings to keep competitors from opening stores near the ones they controlled.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement estimates that 400 to 600 members of the Cotroni and Dubois crime groups and their associates have moved to Hollywood and other communities near Miami in Dade and Broward counties.

Bruce T. Nill, an agent in the department, said the migration was spurred by economic uncertainty due to the Quebec independence movement and by a police crackdown in the 1970s against organized crime in Montreal.

"Because of the political instability in Quebec, a lot of legitimate Canadian investments started flowing down here," Mr. Nill said. "When the Canadian money came here, the mob guys followed the money to intimidate and extort, and they have branched out into other things like narcotics, loan-sharking and automobile thefts."

Mr. Nill said that the Canadian underworld figures through "covers and dummy corporations" were buying hotels in the expectation that casino gambling might be authorized soon in southern Florida.

Because of the thriving Canadian tourist trade, camouflage for the racketeers as tourists or businessmen is easy. A 12-mile section of the coast in Dade County and just to the north in Broward County has long been a winter vacation retreat or retirement haven for hundreds of thousands of French-Canadians.

Many of the hotels in a strip of Collins Avenue from North Miami Beach to Hollywood fly the Canadian flag. In the cafes and restaurants, the menus and the entertainment are in French. On the beaches and sidewalks, French is the predominant language.

The Miami area has been a winter play spot for U.S. gangsters since the 1920s when Al Capone built a mansion on Palm Island in Biscayne Bay. Although underworld deals are made in the area, especially in narcotics, none of the U.S. crime factions have carved out territorial claims. Miami was considered an "open city" where a mobster could relax safely.

The Canadians apparently are playing by different rules.

"They are establishing turf in places like Hollywood," said Lewis Wilson, another special agent with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. "This is the first time an organized crime group has started grabbing territory, running hotels, restaurants, chop shops for stolen cars. And they're also into big-time narcotics."

Mr. Wilson said the acquisitions of hotels and restaurants combined with the illegal activities by the Canadian mobsters have recently led to disputes with the Gambino, Lucchese and Genovese crime groups based in New York.

Mr. Nill said intelligence reports from informers and court-authorized wiretaps indicated that the Gambino group alone has sent 100 "muscle men" to the Miami area to counterbalance the Canadians in the event of more violence.

Canadians with criminal records can be barred from the United States. But investigators said the criminals have little difficulty entering as tourists with false identification and with the right to remain as long as six months.

Because south Florida is already deluged with illegal aliens, the investigators said it was unlikely that the mobsters would be traced by immigration authorities for overstaying their tourist permits.

"This is a great place for them to come, and it's not just the weather," Mr. Nill said. "The crime organizations provide safe harbors and criminal fellowship. After we picked up one mob guy, he told us the Miami area was a perfect place for one-stop shopping, where you can easily hide, get a new identity, a driver's license and guns."

In the last 18 months, six of the top 10 fugitives wanted in Canada have been arrested in Florida, Mr. Wilson said.

EPA Says Reagan Shifts
His Acid-Rain Strategy

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, says that President Ronald Reagan's strategy for dealing with acid rain is a significant change in administration policy because it is "a clear admission we have a problem."

Mr. Ruckelshaus adds, however, that the president does not believe that there is enough information about the problem to warrant "a very expensive and potentially socially disruptive program" to control the sources of acid rain.

He said Thursday that the president's program, which calls for a doubling of funds for research on acid rain as well as programs to monitor lakes and develop techniques dealing with the problem, does not call for a program to reduce sources of the pollution "because the president is not persuaded we know enough to launch a major control program."

But members of Congress, environmentalists and other critics expressed deep disappointment in what they said was a do-nothing approach to a serious problem. The critics vowed to fight for a law to require sharp reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide.

The studies have found that emissions of sulfur along with oxides of nitrogen from coal-fired power plants and factories are transformed chemically in the atmosphere and fall to earth as acidic rain, snow or solid particles. Such acid precipitation is now widely believed to be killing life in lakes and streams in the Northeast. Canada and other areas are also suspected of damaging crops, forests, buildings, and, possibly, of threatening human health.

The critics also said that the president's failure to endorse a controls program would be a political issue in the coming campaign.

The government of Canada, meanwhile, expressed "deep disappointment" in the president's decision and said that United States and Canadian scientists had developed "a virtual consensus that ac-

tion on emission controls and not simply further research should be undertaken now."

However, representatives of the utility and coal mining industries praised the president's decision.

William McCollam Jr., president of the Edison Electric Institute, a utility trade group, called Mr. Reagan's proposal "the only sound and sensible course of action."

Mr. McCollam said that sulfur emissions were already controlled by existing law to a large extent and that such emissions will continue to decline as electric utilities use advanced techniques for reducing emissions as they build new plants to replace old ones.

The environmentalists and other critics also said the president's statement in his State of the Union that the increase in the environmental agency's budget was among the highest granted to any U.S. agency was misleading. They said it was less than a 5-percent increase over the current budget, or just enough to compensate for anticipated inflation.

They also said that the increase in funding for the program to clean up toxic wastes was no more than Congress had already authorized for the program.

But Frederick N. Khedouri of the Office of Management and Budget said that the president would propose a \$1,209-billion operating budget for the environment agency for the year 1985 compared to \$1,114 billion in the current fiscal year. He said this was an increase of 8.5 percent and, as the president said, one of the largest increases of any agency.

Mr. Khedouri also said that the president is asking for a \$50 million to supplement the \$410 million appropriated for the toxic waste cleanup fund for this year and that the request for the fund for next year would be \$640 million.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said Thursday that he did not know when enough information would be accumulated to begin a program to reduce the sources of acid rain. He said there was no immediate emergency and there would be none even if nothing were done over the next 18 months or two years.

Report Says Watt Aide
Divulged Coal-Bid Data

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A high-ranking Interior Department official passed confidential data to a coal-company lawyer more than a month before the agency's disputed auction in April 1982 of more than one billion tons of federally owned coal in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana, according to sworn statements in an inspector general's report.

The Interior official, David C. Russell, who was removed from duty by Secretary William P. Clark, told the lawyer the minimum amount that the agency would accept as a bid from his company on a large coal tract being put up for auction, the report said.

Mr. Russell is quoted in the report as denying that he passed the information to an attorney, Brent Kunz, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mr. Kunz could not be reached for comment.

[The independent commission created by Congress to investigate the Interior Department's coal-leasing program will also investigate the charges against Mr. Russell, United Press International reported from Washington. The commission took the action after receiving the report from Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts.]

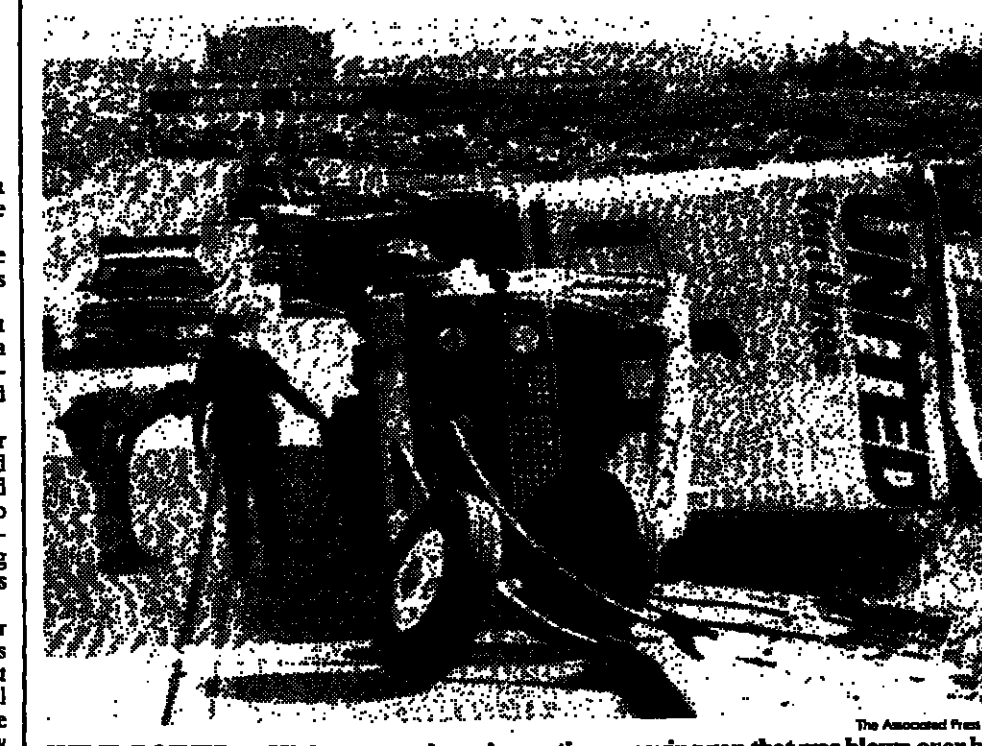
The report quotes Mr. Kunz, a lawyer for Texas Energy Services Inc. of Cheyenne, as saying Mr. Russell volunteered the data in mid-March 1982 without mentioning that it was confidential. The report also said Mr. Kunz treated Mr. Russell and another Interior official, William P. Pendley, and their wives to dinner at a Washington restaurant several days after the conversation about the data.

Mr. Pendley and Mr. Russell, the principal architects of former Interior Secretary James G. Watt's controversial programs to lease offshore oil and coal, were replaced in November on the ground that they were poor managers, Interior officials said.

Mr. Markey urged the commission chairman, David F. Linowes, in a letter Thursday to "re-examine any [commission] conclusions as to whether an inappropriate lobbying campaign by industry, or by the department, accounts for low bids received at the Powder River Basin auction."

The Powder River auction has been under investigation because of charges that Mr. Watt allowed coal companies to lease more than one billion tons of coal for about \$100 million less than its worth.

Mr. Markey said that Interior officials decided without explanation March 19, 1982, to change bidding systems for that auction, a move that led the agency to have the minimum bids that companies would be allowed to submit.



WIND POWER — Highway patrolmen inspecting a moving van that was blown over by a gust of wind Thursday on a busy highway in southern California. At least three deaths were reported in high winds in the Los Angeles area, which also caused power blackouts and fanned a brush fire into a blaze that destroyed a house and damaged three others.

Japan Rivaling U.S. in Biotechnology
Rich Commercial Future Seen for Gene-Splicing Field

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States is in danger of being overtaken by Japan as the world leader in the commercial applications of gene-splicing research, according to a study prepared for Congress.

What the report calls the new biotechnology is based on gene-splicing and other new research techniques. The field has potential for the development of drugs and foods, other medical, agricultural and chemical products, and means for disposing of toxic wastes.

The United States leads in the basic biological research that has made the technology possible. But the report said a low level of federal support for applied research "may cause a bottleneck" in the country's commercialization efforts.

"Japan may very well attain a larger market share for biotechnology products than the United States because of its ability to rapidly apply results of basic research available from other countries,"

said the report from Congress's Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

The report, "Commercial Biotechnology, an International Analysis," is considered the most comprehensive ever made on the new biotechnology and the growing international competition in its products.

"Even if the OTA is only approximately correct, we can anticipate a massive new economic entry to be measured in billions of dollars," said Representative Albert Gore Jr., chairman of the investigations subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Technology.

Mr. Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, made the report public at a briefing Thursday in Washington.

The report emphasized that American pre-eminence in biological science does not guarantee future commercial leadership. The 612-page document analyzed the positions of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Switzerland. Japan was rated most likely to contest American leadership.

"The Japanese consider biotechnology to be the last major technological revolution of this century and the commercialization of biotechnology is accelerating over a broad range of industries, many of which have extensive bioprocessing experience," it said.

Bioprocessing includes industrial processes necessary to manufacture beer, antibiotics and many other biological products. The use of gene-splicing makes it possible to produce such products as human insulin and growth hormone in bacteria or yeasts. Bioprocessing is necessary to make efficient, large-scale cultures of these microbes to produce the new products.

"Japan does not have superior bioprocess technology," said the report, "but it does have relatively more industrial experience using old biotechnology, more established bioprocessing plants and more bioprocess engineers than the United States. Second, the Japanese government has targeted biotechnology as a key technology of the future."

Reagan Lands
In Emergency
In Helicopter

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The sudden flashing of a warning light caused the pilot of a Sikorski military helicopter carrying President Ronald Reagan to make an emergency landing Thursday at Anacostia Naval Air Station.

Two minutes later, according to White House officials, the president was aboard a standby Marine helicopter that preceded without incident in ferrying the president from the White House to Andrews Air Force Base, where he boarded a plane for a flight to Atlanta.

"This one's all right," the president was quoted as joking as he boarded the second helicopter. "I kicked the tires on it."

Larry M. Speakes, the president's spokesman, said there was no immediate explanation of whether there actually was an engine problem or if the warning light had malfunctioned.

Glenn Campaign
Again Undergoes
Reorganization

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, whose support in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination has been dropping sharply in public opinion polls, has announced the second major reorganization of his campaign in three months.

The major element of the reorganization is the removal of William R. White, a longtime aide to Mr. Glenn, as campaign manager. He is to be replaced by Gerald R. Vento, a former political organizer for Jimmy Carter, the former president, and currently the chief Glenn campaign official in Iowa.

The reorganization comes as the Ohio Democrat's standing in every major poll has dropped dramatically, a decline underscored this week by findings of a New York Times-CBS News Poll that show him tied for second place with the Rev. Jesse Jackson as the first choice of 14 percent of registered Democrats. Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, was the first choice of 44 percent of those polled.

Under the reorganization, Mr.



John Glenn

Vento, as campaign manager, is to direct daily activities. Robert J. Keefe is to remain senior adviser to the campaign and Mr. White is to assume the new title of campaign chairman.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Opera Scene Widens

By David Stevens

PARIS — The operatic landscape has suddenly acquired a new variety here. The Théâtre National de l'Opéra-Châtelet has opened a Russian season with a superb production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," the opera has acquired Giorgio Strehler's celebrated staging of Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio," and a new suburban-based troupe has launched itself with a work more often talked about than seen — Virgil Thomson and Gertrude Stein's "Four Saints in Three Acts."

Mussorgsky's vast fresco of the complex historical conflicts of Old Russia on the eve of Peter the Great's clean sweep, not easy to clarify, have been given here in a lean, powerful and atmospheric realization by Pier Luigi Pizzi (first seen in Geneva two seasons ago). Pizzi's basic set — a huge onion dome with Orthodox cross looms beyond a forbidding wall (the Kremlin, a symbol, or both) overlooking a rough, dirt-covered stage area — is constantly varied by mobile elements and evocative lighting.

Among the mobile elements was the chorus, richly augmented by Bulgarian male reinforcements, used by Pizzi with great imagination to underline the continuity of history. The oppressed mass that trudges across the stage in the opening bars reappears at the end, as a red drop curtain falls. No prize for solving that symbolism. No prize, either, to Pizzi or choreographer, Rudi van Dantzig for the tricky anachronism of the solo Persian dancer, the evening's sole jarring note.

The cast, in part the same as



The "abduction," in Strehler's Paris Opéra production.

Geneva's, was without weakness, first-class singing actors correctly employed — no small matter in a work that has no principal role. Chief among them were Harry Dvorzhak, a young American bass who poured out a steady flow of rich tone and acted Dosifei, leader of the Old Believers, as a young, politically active monk; the bass Stefan Elenkov as the rough-hewn conspirator, Prince Ivan Khovansky; the tenor Robert Tear, a marvelously subtle and devious Galiyev; the baritone Hartmut Welker, a powerfully sinister Stark-

lovity, and Stefka Mineva, the passionate, tormented Marfa, a mezzo soprano in the authentic Slavic tradition.

By no means least, the Colonne Orchestra was hoisted to impressive heights by Woldemar Nelsson, who conducted the Shostakovich version of the score with confidence and ease.

The arrival at the Opéra of Strehler's version of "Abduction" — essentially the same as the one that broke Salzburg Festival endurance records from 1963 to '74 — is roughly akin to the hanging of a recent masterpiece in the Louvre.

Freshly done for Paris, again in the flexible, sliding sets of Luciano Damiani, it remains a model of its kind, worthy to stand with Strehler's celebrated re-creation of Goldoni's "Arlecchino." There is the same apt and precise comedy, the same elevation of archetypes to convey universal emotions, the same musicality. Only here, Mozart's music replaces Goldoni's language, and the play of side lighting and silhouette replaces the mask of commedia dell'arte.

But what is one to think about an "Abduction" in which Blonde and Pedrillo (the young soprano Kathleen Battle and the veteran Gerhard Unger) carry off vocal honors; in which the Constanze gets her top notes only at the cost of harsh tone and awkward phrasing (Catherine Malfitano) and Osmin (the richly comic Helmut Berger-Tuma) does not get his bottom notes at all? The Belmonte, Clafis H. Almsjö, was handsome and vocally bland, even when he was not singing flat. James Conlon conducted with a wide range of tempo, a tight rein, and a touch of heartlessness.

The performances in Villejuif of the late-'20s Thomson-Stein work made a delightful calling card for the Théâtre Lyrique Nouveau, a new professional-amateur enterprise. The only other record of "Four Saints" in Paris, where it was presumably conceived, is in 1952 by a troupe of black Americans conducted by the composer, but the new one was certainly a French-language premiere.

The satirical surrealism of Stein's words may work just as well in any language (although "Voy les pigeons sur le gazon" does not quite pass for "Pigeons on the grass alas"), but the sophisticated simplicity of Thomson's idiom, with its hymnal and barn-dance allusions, can be more elusive. It was captured nicely by the conductor, Alexander Myrat, and a large cast.

Rebecca Horn's Feathery Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The first major retrospective in England of the sculptures and related work, including film, of the West German artist Rebecca Horn has been mounted by the Arts Council of Great Britain in its Serpentine Gallery. (It was organized by the Kunsthaus, Zurich.) All the works are concerned "with touch, sensitivity, and the way we relate to others and to our environment," according to the catalog.

Many are closely related to birds, either because they are made of feathers, or because of the empathies that they adduce, — for example, the "Cockatoo Mask" (1973), the aluminum construction "White Fan Wings" (1974); the "Paradise Widow" (1975) and the "Small Feather Wheel" (1982). Many of these are also featured in drawings and photographs, and in Horn's films.

Sensitivity to the environment is particularly emphasized in "The Chinese Flancon" (1976) a large construction of lacquered wood and metal, a cage-space that closes upon a viewer who steps upon its platform center, and then further disconcerts with its mysterious and musical whisperings in Chinese.

"Submission to the darkness and the light-closed moment," as the artist describes the prisoned viewer's customary reaction, "and then, suddenly, the doors all opening to release you once again, out into the most dazzlingly alarming brightness."

"Rebecca Horn," Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W2, to Feb. 19.

Of Walter Greaves (1846-1930), the art historian Sir John Rothen-

stein once observed, "No English painter of comparable stature has suffered more vicious denigration." This originated with Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell, friends and biographers of Whistler, with whom Greaves and his brother had worked in Chelsea from 1859 to 1879.

Rediscovered in 1911 by William Marchant, owner of the fashionable London Goupil Gallery, Greaves achieved a great success with a large retrospective show at the gallery, a success that the Pennells attributed to his having at best copied Whistler or at worst stolen his ideas.

In "Walter Greaves and the Goupil Gallery," the Parkin Gallery offers a fresh opportunity for giving the lie to this, for many of the works in this show are drawings and etchings long in the Marchant family's collection, which by no stretch of the imagination can be seen as derived from Whistler, though inevitably many are concerned with themes Whistler and Greaves shared in mid-19th-century Chelsea — the Thames at Chelsea, Old Battersea Bridge and night scenes at the Cremorne Pleasure Gardens.

"Walter Greaves and the Goupil Gallery," Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, SW1, to Feb. 17.

The works of the French painter Eugène Boudin (1824-1898) and his contemporary and friend the Dutch painter Johan Barthold Jongkind (1819-1891) are frequently considered as almost carbon copies of each other. This exhibition, "Boudin and Jongkind: Paintings, Watercolors and Drawings" at Noortman and Brod, does both artists the considerable service of showing that, except in high quality

of technique, each had a markedly different way of seeing the world about him, and of portraying it. Boudin, as befitted one whom Corot called "the master of the skies," gives almost two-thirds of each picture space, whether the subject is "Deauville Racecourse," the "Port of Anvers" or the "Main Harbor of Le Havre" to an incisive and searching portrayal of the sky.

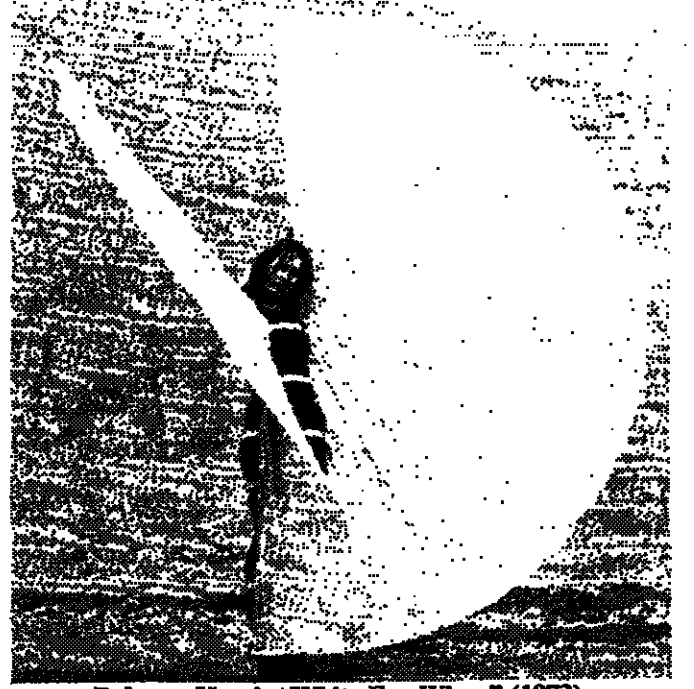
Jongkind, on the other hand, never completely free from the example of his first academic master in Holland, Andreas Schelfhout, and though influenced somewhat by the proto-Impressionism of Boudin, betrays his Dutch origins in each work, particularly so in the "Moonlight Landscape" of 1865, and in two Paris street scenes — "Rue Saint-Jacques" (1877) and "Rue Saint-Jacques with the Church of Saint-Severin" (1878).

"Boudin and Jongkind," Noortman and Brod, 24 St. James's Street, SW1, to Feb. 24.

Several recent exhibitions at the Canada House Cultural Center Gallery have shown the lively intelligence and pioneering spirit of some Canadian artists, none more than the current show, "Beyond the Repeatable Image," which consists of work by three innovative printmakers from the province of Ontario. J.C. Heywood, Richard Sewell and Otis Tamasauskas constructively explore their medium, going beyond the mere duplication of a popular or successful image.

Heywood has worked both in Paris with Stanley W. Hayter and in Japan, and considers himself "a formalist with a collage mentality. To me the artist's job is one of judgment and organization." Sewell, born in St. Louis, Missouri, but a Canadian citizen since 1973, in some of his works, "Opera Bites" for example, incorporates film prints, silk-screen prints and sculpture to achieve his major effects.

Tamasauskas speaks for all three artists when he observes: "There is something appealing to me about ink and paper and the 30,000 pounds per square inch which a printing press is capable of exerting. My personal definition of printmaking is the harmonious co-



Rebecca Horn's "White Fan Wings" (1973).

existence of those three elements within the bounds of my own creative interpretations."

"Beyond the Repeatable Image," Canada House Cultural Center Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2, to Feb. 28. It will appear at the Canadian Cultural Center in Paris in March-April and the Canadian Cultural Center in Brussels May-June.

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AUCTION SALES

and spend some on new sheet music for loaning out.

"You see, if we ever do a new performance, the producers are sure to want new costumes," Dame Bridget said stoically. It was her grandfather Richard who brought Sir William Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan together.

The auctioneer, Christopher Elwes of Christie's, commented: "Every lot was sold and we estimate the total to be £31,820. But it is very sad when such collections are disbanded."

The company failed when it was refused a subsidy by the state-funded Arts Council, after its performances were described as "wooden."

Since then, however, other professional companies have used the freed copyrights to stage some lively productions and "The Pirates of Penzance" was a hit in the West End last year.

Texas Casino Bets on Losers

United Press International

HOUSTON — Gambling Texans are to have a casino where they can't win a dime. Operators say the Casino gambling establishment, to open Feb. 21, will comply with state gambling laws by not paying off winners. "To gamble you've got to have a monetary reward. Here, you don't win anything," said the casino's general manager. Winners will get chips for further play.

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A wooden beaker and stand with German silver-gilt mounts, c.1705, sold in Geneva in November 1983 for S.Fr. 15,400.

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Paris Tuesday 16th and Wednesday 17th February

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Argentina and Chile

Good for Argentina and Chile for charting a new course through the choppy waters of the Beagle Channel. After quarreling for a century over three rocky islands lodged in a strategic waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the continent's tip, they have now accepted a Vatican proposal to commit themselves to a peaceful resolution of the issues: whose flag flies over the islands, and whether the oil and fish in the strait should be shared. It will take more than a blessing to make this agreement stick. Pope John Paul II failed in a previous mediation effort, in 1981, when Argentina's military rulers rejected a detailed proposal for "a sea of peace." They then pressed their claim for full Argentine sovereignty with at least implicit threats of force.

That, of course, was before the Falkland fiasco. But some Argentine nationalists are again denouncing negotiation as "treasonous," contending that Chile has no rights to islands that it usurped. It is therefore courageous for Argentina's new president, Raúl Alfonsín, to move toward compromise.

And courageous he is, in many matters. Mr. Alfonsín has already moved to hold Argentina's generals accountable for human rights outrages during their "dirty war" against ter-

rorism. Just as boldly, he is demanding democratic elections in trade unions ruled by Peronist bosses. He seems to understand that a Beagle Channel bargain that yields up the islands but assures Argentina's access to resources in the surrounding waters would well serve his nation's interests, end a demoralizing quarrel and promote amity in the Americas.

The hemisphere's list of territorial disputes is lamentably long. Venezuela claims a third of Guyana. Peru and Ecuador quarrel over Amazonian jungle. Guatemala claims Belize. Honduras and El Salvador dispute their frontier. And Argentina still says the Falklands are really its Malvinas. The prize in a Beagle settlement would be the example of constructive territorial diplomacy.

A beginning has been made in the matter of the Falklands. Margaret Thatcher and Mr. Alfonsín have exchanged civil messages, and Britain has shown good faith by helping a near-bankrupt Argentina refinance its debts. But while renouncing force, Argentina will not proclaim a cessation of hostilities until Britain agrees to negotiate on sovereignty. Finding a way out of that deadlock would truly promise a South Atlantic sea of peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Democrats' Reply

It is not an easy act to follow: the president making his State of the Union address when the economic indicators are up and dissatisfaction with foreign policy is limited. The Democrats' televised response, partly prepared ahead of time and partly live, was called slick by some. If the segments seemed contrived, so is any political performance, including the president's speech. For all their preparation, the Democrats could not avoid being embarrassed when Mr. Reagan proposed a deal to negotiate the very deficits that the Democrats were complaining so much about.

The important question is what the Democrats told about how they would govern and will campaign. They sounded, most notably in Speaker O'Neill's summation, the theme of "fairness and compassion and concern." They charged the Reagan administration with over-emphasizing the military buildup and being overly confrontational in foreign policy. They zeroed in on several weaknesses in Mr. Reagan's record: the deficits, his eagerness to cut education spending, his sometimes scandalous record on the environment. By showing the Cortezes of Texas, the Wileys of New Hampshire, the Hugheses of Kentucky, the Democrats suggested how government decisions affect the lives of ordinary people.

But they were unable to present an attractive general theme to contrast with the president's lofty optimism about the future.

As the incumbent, President Reagan is in

the perfect position to identify his own fortune with the nation's. As the out party, the Democrats are always in danger of seeming to root against America. Warning that upward economic trends might not continue, pointing to the continuing problems of minorities and women, dwelling on Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts did in his peroration, on the funeral of a marine killed in Lebanon—in each of those cases the Democrats risked being seen as crossing the line between prudent criticism and doom-mongering.

They also left largely unanswered, as non-incumbent campaigners usually do, the uncomfortable question of how they would actually govern. Yes, they would raise domestic spending and cut defense spending somewhat. But what is their strategy for eliminating those awful deficits? What macroeconomic policies do they have to produce the permanent growth and prosperity they say we're not assured of now? Governor Dukakis said he feared that current policies would "put us right back where we were in 1982." He and the other Democrats sound pretty much the way they did in 1982, when the election coincided with the trough of the recession. But do they think the same themes will work again this year?

Democrats criticize the president for not having a realistic vision of the future. But their useful and often interesting broadcast suggests they haven't fully developed one themselves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

What Do Soviet Citizens Feel?

What do Soviet citizens generally feel about the fearsome concentration of power they live under? There's no way of knowing, of course, since there is not an opinion-poll-type culture. My impression is that many of them, and quite possibly most of them, approve of the Soviet system, precisely because it provides this fearsome concentration of power.

They want their State to inspire fear in foreigners first of all. Their terrible past, and especially their recent past, suggests to them that if their State fails to inspire fear in foreigners, their land will be overrun.

But it is not just for its function of frightening foreigners that Soviet citizens (I think) approve of the power concentrated in the Kremlin. They approve of it also because it frightens themselves. They want a government that is at least fairly frightening, because they are even more frightened of the possible consequences, internal and external, of having a government that failed to frighten. The whole vast empire might fall apart, in a welter of factions, national rivalries, anarchy, civil war and foreign intervention—as happened to the old Empire of the Tsars after World War I.

—Conor Cruise O'Brien, writing in *The Observer* (London).

Reagan: Not Quite Perfection

In briefing reporters on the [State of the Union] address, an aide said it was recommended that President Reagan quote from the inaugural of James Monroe as follows: "In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make." The citation was rejected "on the grounds it is

too static, too modest," the aide said. "We have a more dynamic approach. We believe there is more that can and should be done, and as you'll see with quotations at the end of the speech, the president is hardly satisfied with an America that would be satisfied with an America."

—Helen Thomas (UPI).

In previous addresses, Mr. Reagan's tone has been confrontational with regard to the Soviet Union. This year he was conciliatory, saying the United States would establish a more stable foundation for peaceful ties with Moscow, which is to be welcomed. Regrettably, the address fell short of presenting actual steps to mend the bilateral relationship.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

About Quotas and Civil Rights

By urging that numerical quotas be dropped from the country's fight for equal opportunity, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has acted bravely. But at the same time it has also staked out for itself the task of finding an equitable method of achieving what quotas did not.

—The Waterbury (Connecticut) Republican.

The reconstituted U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has denounced quotas as "unjustified discrimination" that create a "new class of victims." But for women and minorities in a time of economic hardship—and despite a temporary recovery for some sectors and some classes, this is still a period of extremely high unemployment—the usual pattern is last hired, first fired. In order that the gains of the past few years not be lost, groups that have been discriminated against need protection. Fairness demands that the group that for hundreds of years received preferential treatment now take its turn at suffering.

—The Daily Iowan (Iowa City).

FROM OUR JAN. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Chinese Mission in London

LONDON.—The Chinese mission headed by Tang Shao-Yi and Prince Tsai-Fu arrived in London [on Jan. 27]. It is expected that the mission will remain in Europe three or four months. In an interview Tang Shao-Yi explained, according to the "Westminster Gazette," that the object of the mission to Europe was to study financial methods and conditions of England, France, Germany and probably other countries. He denied the report that while in America he endeavored to arrange an alliance with the United States. He declared that such a matter never entered his thoughts. He also said it was not true that he tried to raise a big loan for his government in America.

1934: Chantemps Cabinet Resigns

PARIS.—After braving the ire of public opinion, exasperated by revelations in the Stavisky affair, the French cabinet, headed by Camille Chantemps, resigned [on Jan. 27], as the gathering storm threatened to break into violence. One has to go back to the Dreyfus affair and the Panama scandal at the beginning of this century to find a parallel to this extra-parliamentary crisis, which occurred to the accompaniment of street disturbances in the heart of Paris. A crowd of 100,000 applauded the havoc wrought by rioters in the vicinity of the Opera. Café conversations turned on the Chantemps cabinet's alleged repeated attempts to crush a full inquiry.

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U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Why Ronald Reagan Should Run Again

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan is right to run for reelection. He has done some of what he came to Washington to do, but not all of it. What he has done is sufficient for the voters to judge it. What he proposes to do is clear enough so that they can say whether they want more or not.

He is the best defender of his record, and the clearest and most persuasive advocate of his plans.

In personal terms, President Reagan remains today, as he was when he came to the presidency, indelibly resistant to the challenge of serious policy analysis. He says, I think sincerely, that arms control is his greatest dream for the years ahead. But no one in his administration even pretends that he has tried to educate himself on the intricacies of disarmament strategy. After three years in office, his public pronouncements on the subject are still at the level of a primer.

The converse is that Mr. Reagan remains today, as he was when he came to the presidency, indelibly resistant to the challenge of serious policy analysis. He says, I think sincerely, that arms control is his greatest dream for the years ahead. But no one in his administration even pretends that he has tried to educate himself on the intricacies of disarmament strategy. After three years in office, his public pronouncements on the subject are still at the level of a primer.

But Mr. Reagan and his policies are the central issues in this election, and it is right that he be personally engaged in the campaign where that judgment is made.

I do not think it is going to be easy for America to decide if it wants four more years of Reagan and Reaganism. The strengths and the weaknesses of Mr. Reagan and his record are closely interlocked. At the level of personal leadership, for example, there is no doubt that he has brought strength and vitality to an office that had begun to appear distinctly diminished. Even a Democrat of Clark Clifford's standing has remarked that Mr. Reagan restored his belief in the "workability" of the presidential system of government.

Mr. Reagan has achieved that distinction by identifying clearly his principal objectives, and by working steadfastly to obtain them. He

has not been distracted by other causes, nor has he been deflected by objections to the wisdom of the course on which he set himself.

Those who work closely with him say that they have never seen Mr. Reagan more confident of the rightness of his own instincts than today. That confidence is perhaps the secret of his personal leadership.

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What is true of arms control is true of defense procurement, environmental regulation, tax policy, welfare assistance and large areas of foreign policy. In the major areas of government policy Mr. Reagan is a man still dealing with a 3-by-5 card's worth of substantive analysis.

That makes him terribly dependent on others' judgments. And the quality of those people, the voters have come to understand, varies enormously. The senior White House staff, the cabinet and sub-cabinet and the agency heads are a strange mixture of excellent appointees and virtually incompetent. All seem equally satisfying by the flexible standard Mr. Reagan has set.

What is true of his government is true of his record. The victory over inflation has been a blessing to the nation, removing both an economic scourge and a psychological burden

from people's lives. But the cost that victory has been terribly high. While President Reagan brags about recovery, a million more people are out of work than when he took office three years ago this month. Business failures have more than doubled, and \$302 billion has been added to the national debt.

He has slowed the growth of domestic government, but he has exerted no fiscal discipline on the equally wasteful bureaucracy of the Pentagon. He has adjusted tax rates that were made punitive by inflation, but he has done so in a way that unarguably has magnified inequality in the population and added to the poverty rolls.

He has restored a sense of national pride and patriotism, but he has left minorities and women, who believed they were beginning to share in the nation's honors and blessings, feeling once again that the deck is stacked against them.

He has asserted America's power in the world, but at the cost of heightened tension with the Soviet Union and the loss of 278 U.S. servicemen's lives in Lebanon, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mr. Reagan has made an enormous difference in all these fields. Given his determination and his political skills, there is no doubt in anyone's mind that a second term would produce even larger changes—plus the added opportunity to put a Reagan stamp on the Supreme Court, the judiciary, the bureaucracy, Congress and the Republican Party. That is why it is right that he runs again. There will be no mistaking the verdict.

The Washington Post.

The Contrarian Bet Seems to Be Lost

CONTRARIANS are people who bet the other way. On Wall Street, they watch the small investor and take the opposite course. Political contrarians do that, too; when we bet a long shot and are wrong, nobody notices, but when we're right we make a killing. Will President Reagan stum the world and decline to run? Contrarians have been saying that there is one chance in four that he will surprise.

However, his campaign committee has spent \$400,000 on air time for an announcement Sunday; the text will be distributed in advance; 200 Republican bigwigs will be assembled for the celebration. You don't do that to say no unless you take a fateful gamble in disappointing your troops.

The contrarian bet appears to be lost. Never say die. The next contrarian square-off is against the Democratic "inevitability factor"—the widespread, poll-fed assumption that Walter Mondale will be the man to face Ronald Reagan in the fall. Now is the time for contrarians to buy John Glenn stock.

—William Safire in *The New York Times*.

About the U.S. Trade Deficit and How Not to Fix It

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — One of America's nightmares is that all its manufacturing jobs are headed overseas. It is said that technology is mobile and foreign wages are lower, so why would anyone stay in America? At the same time, exchange rates changed. In 1980 the Deutsche mark was worth more than 50 cents; today it has sunk to about 35 cents. Against all major currencies, the dollar has risen more than 30 percent.

Unfortunately, the dollar's value cannot be predicted or controlled easily. Much of the rise since 1980 has little to do with trade. High U.S. interest rates and a belief in U.S. political stability have apparently lured overseas investment.

So the American trade balance has suffered. Developing countries, which buy two-fifths of U.S. exports, reduced their purchases sharply. The rise of the dollar meant that U.S. goods became less competitive against foreign products. Foreign firms' costs are in their local currencies; when the dollar rose, those costs translated into fewer dollars.

Examined in isolation, the deterioration of America's trade balance has hurt income and employment in trade-dependent sectors. Farmers suffered because prices and exports slumped. Basic industries—machinery, automobiles, steel—lost sales and, equally important, were forced to restrain prices to keep customers.

And there's the rub. The rising dollar also punishes inflation.

Competition keeps prices down; demand for dollar-denominated commodities—from oil to bananas—falls and so do their prices. Economists estimate that every 1 percent rise of the dollar reduces U.S. price

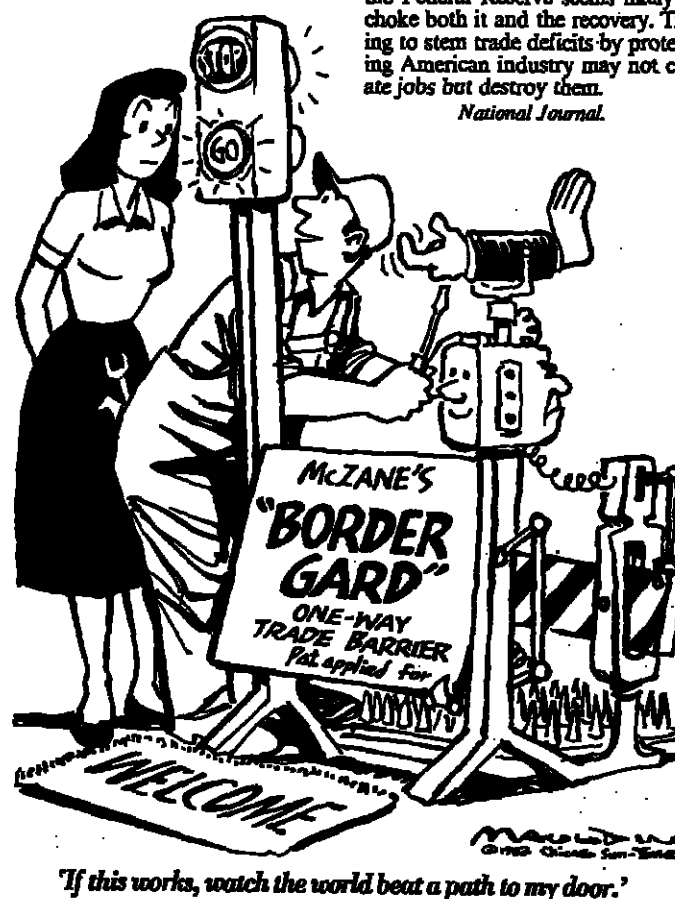
the supply and demand for various currencies. When someone sells a currency to buy dollars, the dollar tends to rise. It doesn't matter whether the dollars are used to buy U.S. exports or to dollarize. So far the flow of money into dollar investments has propped up the dollar; but growing trade deficits (causing exporters to sell dollars for their own currencies) could depress it.

There are dangers and opportunities. To some extent, a dollar slide would restore the price competitiveness of U.S. industry. Production costs of foreign producers (when expressed in dollars) would increase; foreign firms would have to raise prices or cut profits. Imports would become a little less attractive, exports a little more attractive.

But at the same time the restraints that check U.S. prices would tighten. The danger is that, as an election year reaction to the trade deficits, Congress or the Reagan administration will loosen the restraints more by adopting protectionist measures. Workers and firms would have even more latitude to raise prices and wages. Coming during a recovery, when price pressures increase anyway, these developments risk intensified inflation. Already the auto and textile industries have received additional protection; the shoe and steel industries now want more.

So the nightmare of the trade deficits defies conventional wisdom. In part the recovery is hostage to future inflation. If inflation rises too much, the Federal Reserve seems likely to choke both it and the recovery. Trying to stem trade deficits by protecting American industry may not create jobs but destroy them.

National Journal.



"If this works, watch the world beat a path to my door."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Freedom and the Unfree

Regarding "America Cannot Abolish Thought Control" (IHT, Jan. 26) by Barbara Tuchman:

Dr. Tuchman's thesis is honorable and, indeed, not arguable, but her supporting example most certainly is arguable. If freedom of speech and press were responsible for the cutoff of funds that ended the Vietnam War, they were also responsible for the end of freedom in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, for the horrors of the boat people and for the present miseries of the Indochinese peninsula.

JOHN COLVIN, Hong Kong.

WHO and a Drug Code

Regarding "U.S. Opposes WHO's Efforts On Drug Marketing Code" (IHT, Jan. 23) by Ian Guest:

Although remarks attributed to me in the report are correct, they have been placed in a curious context. The lead sentence implies that WHO is suggesting a marketing code for pharmaceuticals. The opposite is the case. A suggestion for such a code, first presented at the Jan. 20 session, was not supported by WHO's executive board, and was later withdrawn by the sponsoring member. I understand that WHO's director general, Dr. Halldan Mahler, has no intention of undertaking such a code. It is not the United States alone, but WHO and other interested members of its executive board which believe that such a code would be counterproductive to the main effort: getting essential drugs to the developing countries.

As I pointed out at the WHO executive board meeting and also to Mr. Guest, the success of this very important WHO program on essential drugs depends to a very large extent on successful collaboration with the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals.

Rather than a strained relation-

ship, as the report suggests, we are seeing some very important beginnings of active collaboration with individual companies that have embarked on bold and innovative programs to establish models for cooperation with developing countries.

To its credit, WHO is currently making a major effort to get essential drugs to the poorest of the world's people, and the United States fully supports that initiative.

NEIL A. BOYER, U.S. Delegate to WHO, Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Latin Debt: A New Crisis Is Brewing

By Sally A. Shelton and Richard Nuccio

WASHINGTON — A new debt crisis is brewing today in Latin America. As 1982 was the year of the Mexican debt crisis and 1983 the year of the Brazilian debt crisis, so 1984 is the first year of a more serious Latin American debt and political crisis.

This year's crisis will develop because, not in spite of, the conclusion of IMF agreements by the major debtor countries; because, not in spite of, the renegotiations of their debt; and because, not in spite of, the difficult transition to democracy in several Latin American countries.

The dilemma is how to reconcile the IMF with rising popular demands for relief from negative economic growth and widespread distress. The austerity programs have had high social costs: double-digit unemployment, reduced public spending and an absolute decline in per capita income in countries with virtually no social safety net.

The harsh adjustments required by the IMF and foreign bankers have hit all social classes and called into question the ability of even the new democratic regimes to avoid pressures for extremist solutions.

Western-trained economic managers in financial ministries throughout the hemisphere are trying to resist calls for less orthodox policies from those who have been hit hardest by the financial crunch: urban workers, the lower-middle class, government employees, small businesses and even the newly emerging middle classes, which are already slipping backward down the social and economic scale.

From the point of view of these groups, the banks, the IMF and the multinational corporations bear a good share of responsibility for the crisis. These people also resent the United States—with its high interest rates, protectionist trade patterns and big deficits—for its apparent lack of concern. They have been hit hard by new U.S. legislation to discourage banks from lending overseas just when new money—\$60 billion—is desperately needed to service loans and provide new productive investment. There is virtually no new bank lending, and the multinationals are reluctant to expand investment at a time of recession and uncertainty.

Some Latin Americans are increasingly bitter about those supposedly responsible for the debt crunch. They are reluctant to repay their debts on what they see as inequitable terms, and are loath to make the business concessions necessary to attract new foreign investment. This line of thought is still seen as extreme, but it is becoming more common and may pose a challenge to governments that are trying to work their way out of the debt crisis in a responsible way.

The pragmatic Latin governments being elected today recognize the need for structural adjustments in their economies and are beginning to create a business environment that can attract new investment. They cannot, however, manage to remain democratic and austere without help from the industrial countries—particularly the United States.

How can Washington encourage Latin American governments to carry out these tough economic reforms? First, it should support Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, when he encourages the banks to soften loan conditions and cautiously increase new lending. Washington should relax rather than tighten controls over the banks.

Second, it should encourage the IMF to relax its stringent loan requirements, taking more account of the human costs of its programs. Third, it should cut the federal deficit and lower interest rates.

Fourth, and most difficult in an election year, it should establish a one-way free trade zone for all Latin America. This would remain in effect for a limited time while Latin American governments began to put their economies in order and nurse their fledgling democracies to adulthood.

Finally, it should consider a commodity stabilization program, which economic deterioration can become a fertile breeding ground for extremists of many shades, including radical nationalists, demagogic and anti-U.S. militants. To encourage the survival of the new pragmatic leadership in Latin America should be the primary goal of U.S. policy.

Sally A. Shelton, U.S. ambassador in the Caribbean from 1979 to 1981, is vice president of International Business-Government Cooperation, which analyzes country risks for investors. Richard Nuccio is a program associate at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Latin Debt: A New Crisis Is Brewing

By Sally A. Shelton and Richard Nuccio

WASHINGTON — A new debt crisis is brewing today in Latin America. As 1982 was the year of the Mexican debt crisis and 1983 the year of the Brazilian debt crisis, so 1984 is the first year of a more serious Latin American debt and political crisis.

This year's crisis will develop because, not in spite of, the conclusion of IMF agreements by the major debtor countries; because, not in spite of, the renegotiations of their debt; and because, not in spite of, the difficult transition to democracy in several Latin American countries.

The dilemma is how to reconcile the IMF with rising popular demands for relief from negative economic growth and widespread distress. The austerity programs have had high social costs: double-digit unemployment, reduced public spending and an absolute decline in per capita income in countries with virtually no social safety net.

The harsh adjustments required by the IMF and foreign bankers have hit all social classes and called into question the ability of even the new democratic regimes to avoid pressures for extremist solutions.

Western-trained economic managers in financial ministries throughout the hemisphere are trying to resist calls for less orthodox policies from those who have been hit hardest by the financial crunch: urban workers, the lower-middle class, government employees, small businesses and even the newly emerging middle classes, which are already slipping backward down the social and economic scale.

From the point of view of these groups, the banks, the IMF and the multinational corporations bear a good share of responsibility for the crisis. These people also resent the United States—with its high interest rates, protectionist trade patterns and big deficits—for its apparent lack of concern. They have been hit hard by new U.S. legislation to discourage banks from lending overseas just when new money—\$60 billion—is desperately needed to service loans and provide new productive investment. There is virtually no new bank lending, and the multinationals are reluctant to expand investment at a time of recession and uncertainty.

Some Latin Americans are increasingly bitter about those supposedly responsible for the debt crunch. They are reluctant to repay their debts on what they see as inequitable terms, and are loath to make the business concessions necessary to attract new foreign investment. This line of thought is still seen as extreme, but it is becoming more common and may pose a challenge to governments that are trying to work their way out of the debt crisis in a responsible way.

The pragmatic Latin governments being elected today recognize the need for structural adjustments in their economies and are beginning to create a business environment that can attract new investment. They cannot, however, manage to remain democratic and austere without help from the industrial countries—particularly the United States.

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CURRENCY

Late market rates on Jan. 27, 1984, in New York City. All rates are per U.S. dollar unless otherwise indicated.

Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	0.6825
Belgian franc	36.36
British pound	1.5450
Canadian dollar	0.7275
Deutsche mark	2.48
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,360
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
West German mark	2.48

Dollar Value

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Corp. Subsidiary
Billion for Hon
(Continued Dispatches) — Coastal
Houston-based Coastal Corp. has
a controlling interest in the
subsidiary, Coastal is offering
shares, or 50.7 percent, of the
plans to combine Coastal
M.D. Matthews, had no
1982 revenue of \$5.8 billion.
in the fiscal year ended last
U.S. intrastate plan

...which trades on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$5.125 from Wednesday's closing price of \$100.00.

...agreed in Brussels Thursday... until the end of 1983... steel industry... assured West... output, its traditional... Europe's biggest... adequate share... Mr. Larbidsorff... issue is out of the way and... European financing.

(Reuters) — Wedd Development Corp., the largest jobber, is holding talks with a number of firms, including American John Robertson, a Wedd spokesman said Monday on a press release.

The private firm, have held discussions since last week, he added, but no official comment. Mr. Robertson's bid was not imminent, though Wedd said.

WEDD CO.
The jobbers, Akroyd & Co. Inc., announced agreements with several other financial interests, according to a statement brought into Akroyd & Co. by Mr.

Signs Refinancing

LIPI — Brazil signed a \$1.5-billion loan agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Bank, for a research and development program for maintenance of the Amazon basin. The agreement from the World Bank provides a commitment of \$2.5 billion from the Amazon basin. The loan will be used to finance a project in Brazil in the Amazon basin. A Brazilian official who helped the project said the money will be dispersed in four equal payments. The money, it will be able to pay for the project, a Brazilian official said.

Future C

the board of trade hit a market composed of all kinds which tend to be predictable. Then, on May 1, new regulatory action that will force companies to disclose corporate bonds and bonds had to be made rather than by physical than the commodity

...because all
trade every day, and
ask someone impartial
to tell daily what those
...
...in a contract.
...
...the Bond
...the board of
...suggested a contract
...The trouble was,
...based on what dealers
...deals were worth, not
...the price at which
...the most recently trad-

Some were sensitive to the proposition. One would-be dealer suggested the contract consist of short bonds, and only short bonds that he happened to like. The committee said no to him.

It was on the idea of an actively traded bonds market, one strictly between dealers and not a market of interest in the bonds. Then the

**Choose
for Airbus**

The new Turkish Airlines medium-haul jet was chosen from the 767 models and the A-310, airline officials said.

The airline had yet to

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Coastal Corp. Subsidiary Makes Offer Of \$1.3 Billion for Houston Natural

HOUSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Colorado Interstate Gas Co., a subsidiary of Houston-based Coastal Corp., has made a \$1.27 billion tender offer for a controlling interest in Houston Natural Gas Co., according to officials.

Through its subsidiary, Coastal is offering \$68 a share for as many as 18.75 million shares, or 50.7 percent, of HNG's stock outstanding. Coastal has indicated plans to combine Colorado Interstate and HNG.

HNG's chairman, M.D. Matthews, had no immediate comment Thursday. Coastal had 1982 revenue of \$5.8 billion. HNG had revenue of just under \$3 billion in the fiscal year ended last July 31.

HNG operates the largest U.S. intrastate pipeline in terms of sales and has interests in coal, industrial gases and marine transportation. The company's stock, which trades on the New York Stock Exchange, closed Thursday at \$56, up \$5.125 from Wednesday.

Japanese Inflation Lowest in 24 Years

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan's consumer prices rose 1.9 percent in 1983, marking the lowest inflation rate in 24 years, the Prime Minister's office reported Friday.

The inflation rate was the lowest since a 1-percent rise was recorded in 1959, officials said. Wholesale prices fell 2.2 percent in 1983, owing mainly to the yen's appreciation against the dollar and low prices of imported crude oil, the officials said.

Meanwhile, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday that Japan's preliminary industrial production rose 0.3 percent in December from November.

Bonn Pleased With EC Steel Accord

BONN (Reuters) — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said Friday that West Germany is satisfied with a new European Community accord on steel quotas.

EC ministers agreed in Brussels Thursday to extend compulsory steel production quotas until the end of 1985 as part of efforts to make the community's troubled steel industry economically viable. Mr. Lambsdorff said the accord assured West Germany of 31 percent of the community's steel output, its traditional market share.

The West Germans, Europe's biggest steel producers, had said that unless they obtained an adequate share, there could be no progress on community finances. Mr. Lambsdorff said: "The government is pleased that the steel issue is out of the way and that it no longer burdens the negotiating process on European financing."

Wedd Confirms Talks on Ownership

LONDON (Reuters) — Wedd Durlacher Mordant & Co., the London stock market's largest jobber, is holding talks over possible company links with a number of firms, including merchant banker Morgan Grenfell & Co., John Robertson, a Wedd senior partner, said Friday.

He was commenting on a press report that Morgan and Wedd Durlacher, a private firm, have held discussions. A Morgan Grenfell spokesman declined comment. Mr. Robertson said conclusion of an agreement is not imminent, though Wedd did not want undue delay in this sort of situation.

Two publicly quoted jobbers, Akroyd & Smithers PLC and Smith Bros. PLC, recently announced agreements giving 29.9-percent stakes, the most allowed, to outside financial interests. Mercury Securities PLC, parent of S.G. Warburg & Co., bought into Akroyd, and N.M. Rothschild & Sons into Smith Bros.

Brazil Signs Refinancing Package

NEW YORK (UPI) — Brazil signed Friday a \$28-billion refinancing package, the largest in history, that included a \$6.5-billion loan from more than 700 international banks.

The package includes a rescheduling of 1984 maturities totaling about \$5 billion, programs for maintenance of trade and interbank credit lines, and a \$2.5-billion commitment from major Western governments.

The first disbursement of \$3 billion from the \$6.5 billion loan is expected to be made to Brazil in about three weeks, William R. Rhodes, the senior Citibank official who headed the negotiations for the loan, said. The balance will be dispersed in four equal amounts during 1984. When Brazil receives the money, it will be able to pay in full about \$1.7 billion in interest arrears, a Brazilian official said.

Chicago Board Devises Bond-Future Contract

(Continued from Page 7)

ment supports keep the price from moving very much. The same thing is true with milk.

Mr. Rutz's staff, among other things, compared municipal bond prices and yields with those of Treasury bonds to see if there were any strong correlations. If there were, then hedgers could use existing Treasury futures contracts to cut their risk in municipals. But no strong correlations were found.

Since bonds sometimes trade at quirky prices — one Altona bond's price can vary widely from that of another — there was still the problem of what bonds would make a fair contract.

In 1981, the board of trade hit a solution: a contract composed of only interest-free bonds, which tend to trade more predictably. Then, on Dec. 7, 1981, a new regulatory accord mandated that futures contracts on stocks, corporate bonds and municipal bonds had to be settled in cash, rather than by physical delivery of the commodity.

That killed that idea because all bonds do not trade every day, and to settle in cash someone impartial has to figure out daily what those bonds are worth.

The interest in a contract, though, continued.

A trade publication, the Bond Buyer, approached the board of trade and suggested a contract based on its index. The trouble was, its index was based on what dealers thought the bonds were worth, not necessarily on the price at which the bonds had most recently traded.

So the financial products committee met.

The committee entertained all manner of ideas. Some were sensible, others were preposterous. One New York mutual-fund dealer suggested that the contract consist only of New York bonds, and only those New York bonds that he happened to trade. The committee said it would get back to him.

It eventually hit on the idea of an index of 75 actively traded bonds. Four big bond brokers, who strictly handle sales between dealers and thus have no conflict of interest, would price the bonds. Then the

Turks to Choose Boeing or Airbus

ANKARA — Turkish Airlines, seeking three new medium-haul planes, has narrowed the choice to Boeing's 757 and 767 models and the Airbus Industrie A-310, airline officials said Friday.

The airline's planning director, Cetin Guvenir, said the airline had studied both planes but has yet to invite bids.

SEC Issues Subpoenas in Bond Case

(Continued from Page 7)

that if the underwriters had failed to share with investors material information on the problems facing the utility, "that would constitute fraud." He said this could also apply to brokers who withheld information from investors.

Mr. Shad told the subcommittee that a court could "conceivably grant financial relief to holders of bonds for the abandoned plants if the SEC takes action against the underwriters."

Likewise, Mr. Shad said, the underwriters "conceivably" could be obliged to give up their profits. However, Mr. Goetzler said that would be an unusual action. If bondholders are to get relief, it is more likely to come through private damage suits.

U.S. Industries Seek Shelter of Import-Curb Law

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One industry after another, producing everything from steel ingots, refined copper and leather footwear to stainless cutlery, has suddenly come to the U.S. government asking it to employ a powerful but relatively little-used instrument of protection from imports.

In their demands for quotas or higher tariffs on imports, the companies, which employ hundreds of thousands of workers, have seized upon a provision of U.S. trade law, dating from the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt, known as the escape clause.

If an industry can prove to the U.S. International Trade Commission that it is in serious economic difficulties and that imports are the main cause, then the case goes to the president, who makes the final decision about what, if any, protection to grant. The copper industry filed a petition Thursday.

Until recently, some of the same industries, and many others, had been relying chiefly on the so-called unfair trade clauses of U.S. trade law.

They provide for protection when a domestic industry is hurt because of subsidies by a particular foreign government or because a foreign company is "dumping" its products at prices below their "fair value." In these cases, injury also has to be proved to the trade commission. However, since the commission is allegedly unfair, the in-

jury shown need not be as great as in the escape clause cases.

By contrast, the escape clause filings cover all imports in a given industry, even those traded "fairly."

In the first three years of the Reagan administration only five escape clause cases were filed. One

of those, stainless steel flatware, went to the trade commission only last month.

Yet within the past week, three big cases involving steel, copper and shoes have come before the commission and a fourth is expected to be filed by producers of canned tuna fish within days.

"Our plate was full and now it's overflowing," said Hal Sundstrom, assistant secretary for public affairs at the quasi-judicial commission, which in earlier days was known as the Tariff Commission.

Analysts advance these main reasons for the apparent shift in tactics:

• World overcapacity in most basic industrial sectors and the fact that the United States is still the biggest, relatively open market. This means a disproportionately large quantity of what is produced in the world automatically flows to the United States.

• The failure of basic industries in the United States to improve their competitiveness.

• The presidential election. According to the statutory schedule of procedures, the president might be

forced to decide on politically sensitive trade issues a few weeks before the November elections, if the cases reach his desk.

Francis M. Bator, an economics professor at Harvard who worked in the Johnson White House, noted, "Clearly, the timing of the cases has something to do with the coming elections."

If the trade commission finds that there is an injury, it must send its recommendation for a remedy to the president within six months of the date of filing. The president then has two months to make up his mind.

Republican and Democratic trade analysts believe President Ronald Reagan will probably opt for some greater protection if the newly filed cases reach his desk.

Frank A. Weil, a Commerce Department official during the Carter administration, said: "This administration is more protectionist than it sounds, but it waits until it's under the gun, or someone makes it say 'uncle.'"

Commissioner Paula Stern, a Democrat, who is in line to become chairman next June, said the spate of escape clause cases showed that "in spite of a generally held view that we have a recovery in the economy, many industries still feel that in 1984 they have import problems."

She declined to be more specific since she will be among those making recommendations to the president.

Of the four cases that were filed during the Reagan administration

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Storage Technology Abandons Computer Effort

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Storage Technology Corp. has said that it has abandoned a 2½-year effort to build an innovative mainframe computer, and that it would take a substantial write-off for the fourth quarter of 1983.

The computer, the first for the maker of disk and tape drives compatible with large International Business Machines computers, was

being developed under a partnership between Storage Technology and 300 to 400 investors.

A company spokesman said Thursday that "significant program delays" and the "need for substantial sums" to complete the project led to the decision.

Before the announcement, analysts had expected the Louisville, Colorado, company to report a loss of \$15 million to \$20 million for the year.

Company officials said Thursday night that they would not estimate the size of the write-off. But they said that about 400 employees working on the project in a California development laboratory would be laid off.

"They showed a fair deal of maturity in cutting their losses," said Lawrence W. Roberts, senior analyst at Hambrecht & Quist in San Jose, California. "If the machine was going to be late, cutting the

umbilical now was a wise move. Otherwise, it would have been a drag on earnings in 1984 and 1985."

Ronald Weinle, the company's vice president of investor relations and taxes, said that about \$70 million had been raised or invested by Storage Technology to design and market the mainframe, a large computer used for a variety of distributed processing tasks.

Mr. Weinle said he "still doesn't know" if any of the investors will get part of their money back.

The computer was based on CMOS technology, a means of packing a very high density of circuits on computer chips. The technique allows companies to run computers with significantly less energy than conventional computer circuitry, thus throwing off far less heat.

It also permits the computer to be much smaller in size than most mainframes, which can fill a good-sized room.

"We realized the market was changing, and that when this computer came out it might not be unique," Mr. Weinle said.

The reassignments are designed to strengthen leadership and capabilities, he said. At the same time, Mr. Miller said, there are no plans to renege or revise the reports.

"They feel that the data was sufficiently accurate," he said, acknowledging a discrepancy between that statement and concerns expressed about the data and the report.

The next day the department noted discrepancies in the figures.

"There was some concern about what appeared to be inconsistencies in some of the estimates," said Kent Miller, a department spokesman. He said the data was not what the soybean industry had expected.

"I would not deny that the adjustments in staffing are related to these reports," he said. But he added, "To the best of my knowledge,

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"There was some concern about what appeared to be inconsistencies in some of the estimates," said Kent Miller, a department spokesman. He said the data was not what the soybean industry had expected.

"I would not deny that the adjustments in staffing are related to these reports," he said. But he added, "To the best of my knowledge,

the people did not do anything wrong."

The reassignments are designed to strengthen leadership and capabilities, he said. At the same time, Mr. Miller said, there are no plans to renege or revise the reports.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118
20	120	118	IBM	3.10	4.1	12.5	120	120	118	118	118	118

Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT

2000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Soybean

2000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Soybean meal

4000 lbs minimum, dollars per ton

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Cattle

4000 lbs minimum, cents per lb.

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Pork

4000 lbs minimum, cents per lb.

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Feeder cattle

4000 lbs minimum, cents per lb.

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Hogs

4000 lbs minimum, cents per lb.

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Pork bellies

4000 lbs minimum, cents per lb.

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

Options

Price Bid Ask

30 50 700 1700 1800

30 100 200 300 400

40 50 700 1700 1800

50 100 200 300 400

60 50 700 1700 1800

70 100 200 300 400

80 50 700 1700 1800

90 100 200 300 400

100 50 700 1700 1800

110 100 200 300 400

120 50 700 1700 1800

130 100 200 300 400

140 50 700 1700 1800

150 100 200 300 400

160 50 700 1700 1800

170 100 200 300 400

180 50 700 1700 1800

190 100 200 300 400

200 50 700 1700 1800

210 100 200 300 400

220 50 700 1700 1800

230 100 200 300 400

240 50 700 1700 1800

250 100 200 300 400

260 50 700 1700 1800

270 100 200 300 400

280 50 700 1700 1800

290 100 200 300 400

300 50 700 1700 1800

310 100 200 300 400

320 50 700 1700 1800

U.S. Futures Prices

Jan. 27

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Food

2000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar 120 118 118 118

May 120 118 118 118

Jul 120 118 118 118

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120 50 700 1700 1800

130 100 200 300 400

140 50 700 1700 1800

150 100 200 300 400

160 50 700 1700 1800

170 100 200 300 400

180 50 700 1700 1800

190 100 200 300 400

200 50 700 1700 1800

210 100 200 300 400

220 50 700 1700 1800

230 100 200 300 400

240 50 700 1700 1800

250 100 200 300 400

260 50 700 1700 1800

270 100 200 300 400

280 50 700 1700 1800

290 100 200 300 400

300 50 700 1700 1800

310 100 200 300 400

320 50 700 1700 1800

330 100 200 300 400

340 50 700 1700 1800

350 100 200 300 400

360 50 700 1700 1800

370 100 200 300 400

Financial

Jan. 27

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Food

2000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar 120 118 118 118

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80 50 700 1700 1800

90 100 200 300 400

100 50 700 1700 1800

110 100 200 300 400

120 50 700 1700 1800

130 100 200 300 400

140 50 700 1700 1800

150

ACROSS

1 Hold
2 Part of T.A.E.
3 Final part of a
pas de deux
13 — pudding
15 Dareddevilry
name
19 Manicurist's
charge
21 Prognostic
22 Brutus's
burdens
23 Actress-
novelist match
26 Stair post
27 Actress Stritch
28 Kind of jaw
29 Bunyan's
Babe, e.g.
30 — de guerre
31 Cooking
banana
33 For shame!
34 Progenitor
35 Fine point
37 Comedian-
actress match
40 Parallel
passages
42 "It's — than
you think!"
43 Migrate
45 Loren's
birthplace

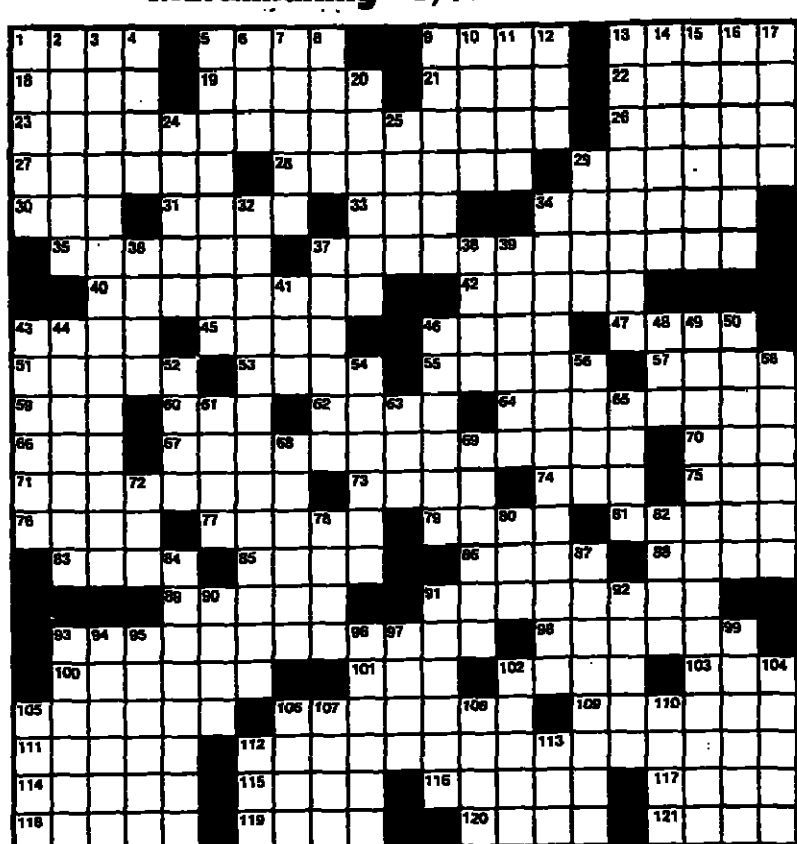
ACROSS

46 Surfeit
47 Carded items
51 Biblical book
53 Deaden
55 Excited
57 Loser to
Braddock; 1935
59 Puny
60 36th U.S. Pres.
62 He's below a
marquess
64 Dreamy
composition
66 Call — day
67 Actress-tennis
star match
70 Yelp
71 Prutrock's air
73 Speck
74 Aristotle's
Aurora
75 Low
76 Director
Buñuel
77 Terra
79 It's made
backwards?
81 Novae, e.g.
83 Rec. measures
85 Boxer O'Grady
86 500 sheets
88 Highlands
language
89 More frigid

ACROSS

91 Most mirthful
93 Actress-
painter match
98 Implant
100 Mr. Bones
101 Apt.
particulars
102 Makes hay, in
a way
103 Homophone of
neigh
105 Aramaic
translation of
the Old
Testament
106 Main
109 Themes
111 Anew
112 Comedienne-
cameras bug
match
114 Sledged at
Lake Placid
115 Taxi
116 Seasons
lumber
117 Countermeas-
ure
118 Looks of a rake
on the make
119 Malts
120 New England
grid team
121 Swill

Matchmaking By John M. Samson



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DOWN

1 Herculean
ones
2 Arthur's island
paradise
3 Actress-jazz
musician
match
4 She out-
wrestled Thor
5 Echidna or
pangolin
6 — de-dah
7 Stringed
instrument
8 Soprano Gluck

DOWN

9 End of an
O'Neill title
10 Bongo of
Gabon
11 For, in
Frankfurt
12 Actress
Sheridan
13 Type of degree
14 On — keel
15 Needlework
16 Ving-neuf
follower
17 Mythical beast

DOWN

20 World's
greatest coffee
port
24 Start
25 Ticket part
26 Bundle
32 Pianist-singer
match
34 Ballplayer-
entertainer
match
36 Word before
walk or mix
37 Man's critic
38 Norway's
patron saint

DOWN

39 Eucharistic
plate
41 — Darya,
Asian river
43 Delight
44 Dig up
46 West Point
greeting
48 — Dhabi,
Middle Eastern
land
49 Actress-
comedian
match
50 Privileged
students

DOWN

52 Sunday
clothes, for
some
54 West role
56 Initiator
58 — good
cheer...
63 Greek letter
65 Mrs. Tracy
68 "Sing all
willow": Shaks.
69 "When the
Robin...":
Woods song
72 Geller's gift

DOWN

78 Where trades
are made
80 Gas: Comb.
form
82 Assay
84 Freudian
names
87 Foolish
90 Snuff
91 Unlike a
rolling stone
92 Industrial hub
of the Ruhr
93 It may be
major or minor
94 Madden
95 Less at ease

DOWN

96 Destroys
87 Atlanta arena
98 Shad
102 Actress Shire
104 Prohibit
legally
105 Lofty
106 Nuncupative
107 University in
N.Y.C.
108 O.K. Corral
fighter
110 Arts degs.
112 Borrioboola-
"Bleak House"
113 Service call

THE JOURNEYER

By Gary Jennings. 782 pp. \$17.95.
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
10017.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN the prologue to "The Journeyer," Gary Jennings quotes one Fra Jacopo D'Acqui, a contemporary of Marco Polo and his first biographer: "When Marco Polo lay on his deathbed, his friends and relations clustered around him to plead that he at last renounce the countless lies he had related as his true adventures, so his soul would go cleansed to Heaven. The old man raised up, roundly damned them all and declared, 'I have not told the half of what I saw and did!'"

What could the other half have been — the half that Jennings unfolds in his new historical novel, "The Journeyer," a fabulous pie whose crust is formed from the author's meticulous research, and whose filling is stuffed with spices from his burning imagination? Readers of his marvelously evocative first novel, "Aztec," will not be too surprised to learn that his rendering of that untold half involves mainly sex, violence and the exotic.

Indeed the only question that remains once we have started reading "The Journeyer" is, how is Jennings going to sustain his narrative, considering

BOOKS

that within the first few dozen pages of this nearly 800-page extravaganza, we have already had four copulations, a flogging and a murder. Moreover, enfolded into a disquisition on the prevalence of virginity among 13th-century Venetian women, there is Marco Polo's speculation that "the fishermen's annual catch of discarded infants would seem to indicate a scarcity of 'good' Venetian girls."

How does Jennings sustain our interest? He does it very effectively, thank you. One can't really call his sexual passages pornographic, since they always serve to advance his story, and storytelling, in Jennings's hands at least, is distinctly a form of art. Yet his sex scenes are categorically obscene insofar as they are quite willfully intended to arouse the reader. Jennings is good at this because he has learned and included all manner of exotic 13th-century words for the sexual parts and actions. This serves to remove his prose from vulgarity and lift it to a low level of poetry. He also knows when enough is enough.

Nor can one really call him a sadist. He is too full of humor, affection and humanity. Yet he has managed to surpass even the cruelty of his earlier book, "Aztec." If that story had its human sacrifices and its Gentle Flaying (in which priests remove the skin from the hero's beloved daughter and dress one of

their number in it to perform a ritual dance), then "The Journeyer" has its Fondler. And he warned that it is only three quarters of the way through the story that the Fondler, with his death of a Thousand, consummates his art of torturing three 332 parts of the human body, or 996, leaving aside the heart, two places in the brain and one in the spinal column which would lead to painless death in less than the hundred days or so it takes the skilled Fondler to do his best work. When "Kubilai" Khan's Fondler gets through with a few of Marco Polo's friends and enemies, there are, so to speak, certain mopping-up operations still to be performed.

Still, for all the wonders of "The Journeyer" — its sweep, its humor, its vivid scenery, its sustained narrative drive — I found it ever so faintly disappointing after the brilliance of "Aztec." Part of the problem may be the predictability of Marco Polo's adventures in comparison with those of Mikhi, the hero of the earlier novel. After all, it was only half his adventures that Marco claimed he hadn't told the first time around. And then there's the vast distance he has to travel, which lends a certain linearity to "The Journeyer" and prevents it from achieving the ironic unity that "Aztec" possesses.

But there's a deeper sense in which "The Journeyer" is comparatively unsurprising. In the promotional literature that accompanies the new book, Jennings claims that it is because he tries never to do anything twice that he has switched his imaginative venue from 16th-century Mexico to 13th-century Eurasia. But his claim isn't true; he does repeat himself. Many of the deeper patterns of "Aztec" are repeated in "The Journeyer" from the hero's winning the patronage of an all-powerful warlord, to the device of having him looked after by protective elders who show up unpredictably to save him and help him out of scrapes. And these patterns, perhaps only because we have seen them before, do not seem quite as fresh and colorful in the new book as they did the first time we encountered them.

This has forced me to lower my estimation of Jennings as a historical novelist by about five notches out of a hundred. I can no longer regard him as a genius of inventiveness. He now sinks to the level of the best among our practicing historical novelists. Instead of a great painter, I now see him as a dazzlingly clever and colorful illustrator.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"It's a cross between a pointer and a setter."

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	45-55	35-45
Berlin	45-55	35-45
Brussels	45-55	35-45
Frankfurt	45-55	35-45
London	45-55	35-45
Madrid	45-55	35-45
Munich	45-55	35-45
Nice	45-55	35-45
Paris	45-55	35-45
Rome	45-55	35-45
Stockholm	45-55	35-45
Vienna	45-55	35-45
Zurich	45-55	35-45

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	85-95	75-85
Hong Kong	85-95	75-85
New Delhi	85-95	75-85
Singapore	85-95	75-85
Tokyo	85-95	75-85

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	85-95	75-85
Cairo	85-95	75-85
Conakry	85-95	75-85
Dakar	85-95	75-85
Harare	85-95	75-85
Nairobi	85-95	75-85
Windhoek	85-95	75-85

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	85-95	75-85
Caracas	85-95	75-85
Medellin	85-95	75-85
Rio de Janeiro	85-95	75-85
Sao Paulo	85-95	75-85

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW
Anchorage	45-55	35-45
Boston	45-55	35-45
Chicago	45-55	35-45
Denver	45-55	35-45
Detroit	45-55	35-45
Houston	45-55	35-45
Los Angeles	45-55	35-45
London	45-55	35-45
Manila	45-55	35-45
Montreal	45-55	35-45
New York	45-55	35-45
San Francisco	45-55	35-45
Seattle	45-55	35-45
Toronto	45-55	35-45
Washington	45-55	35-45

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW
Amman	85-95	75-85
Bahra	85-95	75-85
Damascus	85-95	75-85
Jerusalem	85-95	75-85
Tel Aviv	85-95	75-85

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	45-55	35-45
Sydney	45-55	35-45

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SPORTS

U.S.-Canada Hockey Dispute Heats Up

Amateur Status of U.S. Gold Medalists Is Challenged By Canadian Official

United Press International
TORONTO — The dispute between Canadian and U.S. Olympic officials over Canada's plan to take three players who have signed National Hockey League contracts to the 1984 Winter Olympic Games is becoming increasingly bitter.

The International Ice Hockey Federation last year gave Canada clearance to use players who had signed pro contracts as long as they had not played more than 10 NHL games. The 10-game limit coincides with the NHL's stipulation that a player is not a true professional unless he has competed in 11 contests.

But U.S. officials have said that they are planning to protest Canada's use of such players.

Canada and the United States are scheduled to play Feb. 7, the opening day of the Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Canada's chief international hockey negotiator, Alan Eagleson, had promised repercussions if the U.S. Olympic officials continued its complaint over Canadian plans to take three players who have signed NHL contracts to the Games.

On Thursday, he fired his open-

ing volley by disclosing that New York Islanders defenseman Ken Morrow and Mike Erzone, then captain of the U.S. team, both entered the 1980 Olympic Games under questionable amateur status.

"More bits and pieces are coming out about the 1980 team," said Eagleson, who is also executive director of the NHL Players Association, a prominent player agent and chairman of the Canada Cup. "The last thing we want to do is have players give back medals which they richly deserve to win."

Eagleson said the details of Morrow's amateur status are in a book entitled *One Game*, written by Morrow's agent Arthur Kaminsky and only recently released.

"In that book, he [Kaminsky] tells how he did a contract [with the Islanders] for Morrow with the agreement that it would not surface until after the 1980 Games," Eagleson said. Morrow joined the Islanders organization after the Games.

"In addition we have found that Mike Erzone, the captain of the U.S. team, played for the Toledo Goaldiggers of the International Hockey League in 1978 and '79 for a contract in excess of \$10,000."

Morrow appeared uneasy with the accusation. "I'm not going to get involved in that," Morrow said. "I don't know what the Olympic eligibility rules were at the time. I haven't spoken to Art Kaminsky. I'm confused about the rules. I'm not going to make any comments."

Islanders coach Al Arbour was more blunt, stating: "He didn't have a contract."

Erzone was not available for comment.

Eagleson said the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has informed the U.S. Olympic committee that it questions Morrow's status, but has not yet indicated what it had learned about Erzone's eligibility.

"They [U.S. officials] were not happy about it," Eagleson said. "I think they would like to back off their position on the issue, but now they are afraid of being publicly embarrassed if they do."

Eagleson said Canada has no interest in challenging the eligibility of either player, but will, if that is what it takes to demonstrate that it is Olympic hockey team as qualified as any other team to use the term amateur.

"What we are saying is for goodness sake, you are doing it, the

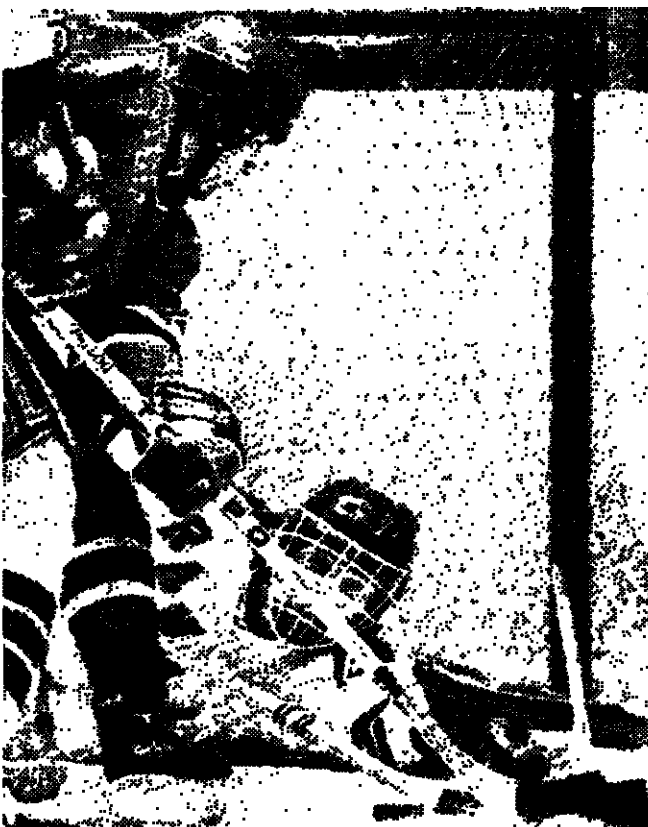
Russians are doing it, the Czechs and the Germans are doing it. Canada is the only one not doing it," Eagleson said.

Canadian officials want to use the marginal NHL players — Mark Morrison, who played nine games for the Rangers in 1981-82, and Dan Wood and Mario Gosselin, who have signed contracts with NHL teams but have not yet played in the big time — to challenge the practice by which European countries routinely use players who make large salaries but still compete under the amateur label.

Members of the Soviet team play hockey virtually year-round and yet collect salaries from the Red Army or some industrial collective. And athletes play for pay in Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland and throughout Europe without being subject to the strict amateur code.

Only in North America, where payments are direct and widely publicized, does the International Olympic Committee draw a line.

"We want to advise the Americans that they should be with us in fighting this," Eagleson said. "It is not the U.S. or Canada who are abusing the system."



Glenn Hanlon, the New York Rangers' goalie, blocked Montreal Canadiens' Mats Naslund this time, but Naslund scored twice as Montreal won, 4-2, Thursday in New York.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Women's Downhill Delayed by Fog

MEGEVE, France (UPI) — The women's alpine World Cup downhill was cancelled Friday because of poor visibility and rescheduled for Saturday, race officials announced. The women's giant slalom scheduled for Saturday at St. Gervais was postponed until Sunday.

Officials halted the downhill after 19 of the 64 entrants had completed the course in thick fog and snow, which had reduced visibility to near zero.

West Germany's Irene Epple had posted the best time of one minute, 32.40 seconds for the 2,110 meter course. Switzerland's Ariane Ehrhart was second fastest, 0.21 seconds behind, with Canada's Laurie Graham third. Michela Figini of Switzerland said, "At one point it was so bad you could hardly tell where the ground was. It must have been the same for everybody."

Rohr Captures Monte Carlo Rally

MONT CARLO (AP) — Walter Rohrl of West Germany, with navigator Christian Geistdoerfer, won the 52nd Monte Carlo rally Friday in a four-wheel drive Audi Quattro for his third straight and fourth overall victory in the classic.

Showing their superiority in heavy snow, the Audis swept the top three places. Only one of the 30 special stages was not won by Rohrl or Swedish teammate Stig Blomqvist, with Bjorn Cederberg navigating. Blomqvist, 1 minute, 13 seconds behind Rohrl in time taken over the 30 stages, with Hannu Mikkola of Finland, with Arne Hertz, third, 12:40 behind Rohrl. Jean Luc Therier of France in a Renault 5 turbo was fourth.

Leonard Sets First Fight After Injury

WORCESTER, Massachusetts (UPI) — Sugar Ray Leonard said Thursday he has ended a 15-month retirement forced by an eye injury and will fight Kevin Howard (19-4-1) in a 10-round bout at the Worcester Centrum on Feb. 25. The fight reportedly would pay Leonard more than \$3 million.

Leonard, 27, said his eye problem caused by a detached retina has been corrected, but he intends to use thumbless gloves for the rest of his career.

The former undisputed welterweight and WBA junior middleweight champion said he hopes to arrange one fight every three months for the next two years before meeting Marvelous Marvin Hagler, the middleweight champion.



Sugar Ray Leonard ... back in the ring.

Canadian Swimmers Set Standards

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) — Alex Baumann and Victor Davis, two 19-year-old Canadians, set world best marks Thursday at the Canadian Winter Nationals short-course swimming championships.

Baumann beat his own world best in the 400-meter individual medley with a clocking of four minutes, 10.67 seconds, knocking two seconds off his previous standard he set in 1981. Davis also set a world best mark in the men's 100-meter breaststroke with a time of 1:00.61, surpassing the former standard of 1:01.0 set by Gerald Morken of West Germany in 1978.

Floyd Leads San Diego Golf by 1 Shot

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Ray Floyd, winless since his wire-to-wire triumph in the 1982 PGA Championship, fired an 8-under-par 64 Thursday to grab the opening-round lead in the San Diego Open. Brad Bryant and Gary McCord were tied for second place at 65.

Paris's New Sports Arena Is Almost Ready, But Are the Fans?

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — In truth, this isn't much of a sports town. London roars for Arsenal or Tottenham; Paris usually yawns about Paris-Saint Germain. A little racing at Longchamps or Auteuil, tennis for a couple of weeks at Roland Garros Stadium in the spring, maybe a boxing match now and then — the city's sporting passions are discreet, circumscribed.

Now, Paris is going to have a remarkable new sports arena: the Paris-Bercy Omnisports Palace — called Bercy for short. It is more than an imaginative building that can seat 14,000 for a basketball game. It's a bit of a sociological riddle, with the question being whether an interest in indoor spectator sports can be grafted onto a community whose basic relief about hockey or track or gymnastics is often a shrug.

"We have a core group of fans," said Jacques Goddet, who heads a management commission, hired by the city of Paris, Bercy's owner, to run the arena. Bercy's flexibility and seating capacity. The decision in favor of the track, according to Goddet, who is also publisher of L'Equipe, the daily sports newspaper, is one of Bercy's big gambles, because indoor cycle races, once very popular in Europe, have fallen away almost totally as a sport.

Goddet said that the city expects Bercy to have "an enormous effect on things."

"At first, people will go to it a little like they go to

the Eiffel Tower," he said. "If the events are of a high enough quality, if the competition is good, we'll change mentalities a bit. Bercy is an enormously attractive place. People will come."

The arena, which will open Feb. 3 with a six-day bike race, is actually part of a recreation complex, bordering the Seine, at the Quai de Bercy that is costing the city something between \$70 and \$90 million. The decision to build it goes back to 1978, when Mayor Jacques Chirac, shortly after his election, decided that Paris needed a major arena. Since the razing of the Velodrome d'Hiver in 1958, the city lacked a modern indoor facility for any kind of sport or show.

A site at an abandoned warehouse area was chosen and work began in 1980. Eventually, the area around the sports palace will be landscaped for recreational activities, but the main attraction is the arena, which seats 17,000 for boxing, 14,000 for ice hockey. Pro cyclists racing around Bercy's sharply banked bicycle track described it as first class.

The track is the most unusual aspect of the building in terms of sports because it is permanent, which permits excellent performances, but limits, to a degree, Bercy's flexibility and seating capacity. The decision in favor of the track, according to Goddet, who is also publisher of L'Equipe, the daily sports newspaper, is one of Bercy's big gambles, because indoor cycle races, once very popular in Europe, have fallen away almost totally as a sport.

"We're sure we'll do fine with the six-day race because that's a spectacle and great fun," he said, "but we're really going to try to revive track racing ourselves. We're betting on rebuilding a sport."

To do it, Goddet said he hopes to create world indoor cycling championships, and a tournament involving team competition among Europe's strongest cycling countries.

In the same way, the city is now underwriting Stade Francaise and Le Racing Club, two of the city's basketball teams, and Les Francaises Volants, a hockey team, in order to turn them into winners and permanent, strong attractions at Bercy. Baskinball is popular in France, and Stade Francaise is a competitive club in the national league, but the interest in hockey must be created from next to nothing. Les Francaises Volants are now a second division team, and support for the sport in France is largely confined to the Alpine region.

Turning the sports into a success, and Bercy with them, probably depends to a large degree on their treatment by television. Goddet believes his greatest allies are the coming of cable television to France, and the government's decision to create a fourth state network, whose focus is likely to be movies and sports events.

The events Bercy's organizers hope television would popularize are now being set up. Goddet said Bercy wants a strong relationship with Madison Square

Garden in New York and would expect to have the Knicks and the Rangers as visitors. The rest of the program involves creating a major tennis competition, a gymnastics grand prix to be held every March, a Paris hockey cup, a Paris indoor soccer cup and the first world indoor soccer championship, and a world indoor track and field championship.

Already on the program are a European boxing championship in February, an international equestrian competition in April, international gymnastics and handball tournaments, indoor motorcycle racing, and in May, the European qualifying round for the Olympic basketball tournament.

Moser Gives Up on New Record Attempt

Italian cyclist Francesco Moser said on his arrival in Milan from Mexico on Friday that he decided to give up a scheduled attempt to set the world one hour indoor record because he is being troubled by a bout of influenza. The Associated Press reported.

Moser, who set the world one hour outdoor record in Mexico City on Monday, had been planning to try the indoor mark at the new Bercy arena in Paris early in February. "I was injured during the successful record attempt in Mexico and I can not do another engaging performance in this condition. I need a few days of complete rest before starting in the six-day of Paris," Moser said.

Careers of Kriek, Noah Taking Opposite Swings

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — While Yannick Noah seems to have found peace on the tennis tour, Johan Kriek, the world's 15th-ranked singles player, is planning an extended vacation from competition.

"I'm basically sick and tired of playing tennis," Kriek said Thursday during a rambling news conference following his 7-6, 6-2 loss to unheralded Brad Gilbert in the third-round match at the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships.

"Maybe I'll stay home for six months and let my computer ranking fall below 100 and find a way to get incentive again," he said at a news conference filled with expletives, name-calling and criticism.

"This is rubbish. I'm a much better player. I don't know why I'm playing this way. I played like ... today."

"I think I've cracked. I've got too much on my mind. I've been playing too long. You just go from one city to another and I'm tired of it."

Kriek, 25, who was born in South Africa but recently became a U.S. citizen, won more than \$232,000 last year and was seeded ninth here.

He has been admired for his speed and athletic ability but criticized for giving some matches less than a total effort.

"It's a total waste of time and a waste of the public's money seeing me play this way," said Kriek, who lives in Naples, Florida. "I'm just a shell out there. It's Johan Kriek walking out there but my brain is somewhere else."

"This is an incredibly stressful life. I picked this profession but I'm not enjoying it. It's not fun. I'm sick of traveling. It's a hum-drum life. Everybody thinks it's glamorous but it's not."

Kriek lost the first set tiebreaker 7-4 to Gilbert, the world's No. 62 singles player. He led 2-1 in the second set but dropped the last five games.

"I felt bad when I got up and I didn't feel like playing today," Kriek said. "I wasn't in it from day one. He played a lot steadier but I gave it to him."

"I have no guts at all. No guts, no glory — that's the bottom line."

For Noah, the only obvious change since he gave up the life of a national hero in France to find sol-

tude in New York is his hairstyle; he recently cut off his dreadlocks.

"It was a big change for me to leave home and come to another country," Noah said after defeating Henri Leconte of France, 7-6, 6-3. "I feel much better, really good. If I play well, everything will be okay. I feel comfortable on the court because I'm by myself."

Noah's travels have been well documented. After an emotional victory in the French Open last summer, he later served a 42-day suspension imposed for missing the World Team Cup competition.

As pressures at home grew, an emotionally distraught Noah announced he was moving to New York in search of a more normal lifestyle.

"I like it here," said Noah, who still gets nervous around crowds and still hates answering questions from the media. "I feel people look at me as a player and that's it. I'm No. 5 [in the world rankings] and if I lose, it's okay. At home, that was different."

In an entertaining match, Noah and the 16th-seeded Leconte battled to a first-set tiebreaker in which Noah ran off six straight points to win 7-3. Noah fought off a break point in the seventh game of the second set and broke the 20-year-old left-hander in the next game, the only break of the match, en route to victory.

It's never easy to play against a friend," Noah said of Leconte, his doubles partner here. "He had some pressure on him. He wanted to beat me. But I think I'm tougher on the big points and he knows it. It was shown in the tiebreaker."

Meanwhile, top-seeded Ivan Lendl and No. 2 John McEnroe both scored 6-1, 6-2 victories, over Tim Gullikson and Scott Davis, respectively.

Lendl needed just 43 minutes to beat Gullikson, who was coming off an impressive win over 12th-seeded Brian Gottfried.

"If I play well, I'll win some quick matches," said Lendl, who served 10 aces. "I don't time the

matches but I don't mind if they're short. I was happy with the way I served. Obviously with a win like this, I must be playing well."

McEnroe worked 63 minutes but was no less effective in eliminating the 15th-seeded Davis, who only turned pro last June. McEnroe had his serve broken for the first time this week.

In other matches, fourth-seeded Jimmy Arias blew three match points in the third-set tiebreaker against No. 14 Heinz Günthard of Switzerland, before finally taking the game, 7-5, and the match, 5-7, 6-2, 7-6. Eighth-seeded Eliot Teltscher won a first-set tiebreaker 7-5 and dominated Eric Korita then on in a 7-6, 6-1 victory.

Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, seeded 11th, defeated Butch Walts, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. Wojtek Fibak of Poland ousted Ben Testerman, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4.

In Friday's quarterfinals, Lendl meets Gilbert. McEnroe goes against Smid, Noah faces Teltscher and Arias takes on Fibak.

N.Y. Yacht Club Names Challenger Against Australia

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — America II will represent the New York Yacht Club in its bid to regain the America's Cup in Australia in 1987, the club announced Friday.

The America II challenge will be directed by Chuck Kirsch, a leading sailing syndicator manager. John Koliulis will be skipper and helmsman.

The New York Yacht Club also invited other U.S. clubs to join forces in the quest for the America's Cup, which was won last year by Australia after having been in the New York club's possession for 132 years.

On Tuesday, Dennis Conner, the losing skipper last year, announced that he will try to regain the Cup with the support of a national organization under the banner of the San Diego Yacht Club. Conner is commodore of the club.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE					
	Patrick Division				
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
NY Islanders	31 <td>18</td> <td>2<td>64</td><td>225</td></td>	18	2 <td>64</td> <td>225</td>	64	225
NY Rangers	29	20	1 <td>58</td> <td>213</td>	58	213
Philadelphia	27	14	7 <td>61</td> <td>213</td>	61	213
Washington	25	21	4	54	179
Pittsburgh	23	23	2 <td>48</td> <td>183</td>	48	183
New Jersey	10	35	4	24	136
Adams Division					
Buffalo	31	15	5	69	201
Boston	32	14	3	67	215
Quebec	27	18	5	59	236
Toronto	22	24	3	48	189
Hartford	18	28	3 <td>39</td> <td>168</td>	39	168
CAMPELL CONFERENCE					
	Norris Division				
Minnesota	31	15	5	64	229
St. Louis	21	25	5	47	185
Chicago	19	27	5	43	185
Toronto	16	29	5	37	185
Edmonton	6	29	4	16	73
	Smythe Division				
Winnipeg	35	8	0	70	296
Edmonton	30	13	8	68	179
Vancouver	19	23	8	46	226
Calgary	17	28	6	40	197
Los Angeles	14	30	5	33	159
Thursday's Results					
Winnipeg 4, Hartford 2 (Boychuk 13), Mullen 2 (24), Hovorka 1 (25), Mullen 1 (25), Bachman 1 (25), Johnson 1 (25), Turpin 1 (25), Montreal 4, NY Rangers 2 (Gardner 21), Corbitt 1 (19), Lefleur 1 (20), New York 4, NY Islanders 1 (Savary 4), Paley 1 (24), Morris 1 (24), McKenney 1 (24), Goulet 1 (24), Gilbert 1 (24).					

College Basketball Scores

Thursday's Results			
Team	Score	Team	Score
Dominican 64, Queens' 39, N.Y. 39		Georgia Tech 73, Massachusetts 44	
LaSalle 71, Iowa 61		Monmouth 72, Army 61	
St. Joseph's 72, Rhode Island 59		St. Joseph's 72, Rhode Island 59	
Temple 70, Duquesne 57		Temple 70, Duquesne 57	
W. Virginia 72, Penn St. 58		W. Virginia 72, Penn St. 58	
Saturday's Results			
Ala.-Birmingham 74, N.C. Charlotte 60		Georgia 72, Florida A&M 59	
Georgia Tech 73, Clemson 52		N. Carolina St. 79, Duke 76	
S. Alabama 67, Old Dominion 62		Colo. State 64, San Francisco 54	
So. Mississippi 64, San Francisco 54		So. Mississippi 64, San Francisco 54	
Saturday's Results			
Illinois 64, Michigan 51		Indiana 51, Northwestern 44	
Indiana 51, Northwestern 44		Indiana 51, Northwestern 44	
Ohio St. 65, Iowa 54		Purdue 61, Michigan 57	
So. Illinois 71, Drake 61		Whitworth 61, Illinois St. 44	
Saturday's Results			
Arizona 51, Arizona St. 52		Cal. Irvine 61, Fullerton St. 58	
Cal. Irvine 61, Fullerton St. 58		Cal. Irvine 61, Fullerton St. 58	
Idaho 66, N. Arizona 61		New Mexico 78, Cal. Santa Barbara 64	
Oregon St. 67, Arizona St. 62		Stanford 76, Washington 74	

Moorcroft, After a Year's Absence, Runs Long Road Back From Illness

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — David Moorcroft of Britain, the 5,000-meter world record holder, is determined to battle for a place in this year's Summer Olympics in Los Angeles despite his latest training setback.

Moorcroft, kept out of action last season with hepatitis, has suffered a recurrence of liver trouble, which threatens to keep him out of the Games.

He sought specialist advice on the complaint in Auckland Thursday and afterwards admitted: "In my present condition I could not even think about competing in the Olympics. But if I can gradually recover and build up into good condition I still hope to get to L.A." But he added: "I certainly have not thrown in the towel yet."

Moorcroft fell ill with hepatitis in New Zealand last year while training for the World Champion-

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